United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

Intermountain
Region

Manti-La Sal
National Forest

March 2003

Final Eligibility Determination of Wild & Scenic Rivers

Photo – Lower Huntington Creek

Final Eligibility Determination of Wild and Scenic Rivers on the Manti-La Sal National Forest

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Final Eligibility Determination of Wild and Scenic Rivers on the Manti-La Sal National Forest

Abstract

The Manti-La Sal National Forest followed the direction contained in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1969 and connected interagency agreements and procedures to inventory and evaluate watercourses (rivers, streams and creeks) on the National Forest. The inventory and evaluation process included the following steps: 1) Mapping watercourses at the "5th Level Hydrologic Unit Code" to a scale of 1:100,000; [This inventory restriction was done in order to eliminate watercourses with extremely limited length, size, and identifiable characteristics.]; 2) Evaluating each mapped watercourse for potentially outstandingly remarkable values; 3) Determining if the watercourses with potentially outstandingly remarkable values were free-flowing and significant at a regional or national geographic level; 4) Assigning a tentative classification of "Wild", "Scenic" or "Recreational "; and 5) Conducting reviews and requesting comments from concerned City and County government offices, and publics. ***Steps 2, 3 and 4 were based on definitions and directions contained in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968.***

There are **14 watercourses** on the Manti-La Sal National Forest with outstanding remarkable values that were determined as free-flowing and significant at the regional or national geographic level **(and therefore considered "eligible")**. These 14 watercourses are listed in the following tables, along with the tentative Wild and Scenic Rivers classification. The 14 eligible watercourses are listed by National Forest Division and associated County. Small-scale maps follow the tables and display the general location of the Manti-La Sal National Forest in the concerned counties of Utah and Colorado and the 14 eligible watercourses. Maps of all inventoried watercourses with potentially outstandingly remarkable values and eligible watercourses (in relationship to each other on the Manti-La Sal National Forest) are included in the Section V – Appendices A and B of the Report. The body of the report provides detailed information on the five (5) inventory and evaluation steps discussed above.

Eligible Watercourses for Suitability Study in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Designation Process as defined by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968

Manti Division

Ferron/Price Ranger District
Emery County
(2 Eligible Watercourses)

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance (Significance)	Tentative Classification
Lower Left Fork of Huntington Creek	Scenic	Regional	Scenic
Huntington Creek	Scenic Recreation	Regional Regional	Recreational

Ferron/Price Ranger District
Carbon County, San Pete County and Utah County
(1 Eligible Watercourse)

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance (Significance)	Tentative Classification
Fish Creek, including Lower Gooseberry Creek ***Note:*** ***The mileage by county is as follows:*** ***-Utah County - 3.25 miles*** ***-San Pete County – 13.77 miles*** ***-Carbon County – 4.20 miles***	Wildlife	Regional	Scenic -17.24 miles from headwaters of Fish Creek and the beginning of Lower Gooseberry Creek to junction of Fish Creek with Lower Gooseberry Creek Recreation -3.98 miles from junction of Fish Creek and Gooseberry Creek to the Forest boundary

La Sal Division
Monticello Ranger District
San Juan County
(10 Eligible Watercourses)

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance (Significance)	Tentative Classification
North Fork of Whiskers, including Whiskers Draw	Cultural	National	Recreational
Hammond Canyon	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Cultural	Regional National National	Scenic
Notch Canyon	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Cultural	Regional National National	Scenic
Posey Canyon	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Cultural	Regional Regional National	Scenic
Chippean & Allen Canyons	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Cultural	Regional Regional National	Scenic – Chippean Canyon Recreational – Allen Canyon
Butts Canyon, Arch Canyon & Texas Canyon	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Cultural	National National National	Scenic
Upper Dark Canyon, including Drift Canyon, Horse Pasture Canyon, Rig Canyon, Peavine & Kigalia Canyon	Geologic/Hydrologic Cultural	National National	Recreational
Lower Dark Canyon, including Poison Canyon, Deadman Canyon, Trail Canyon, Warren Canyon and Woodenshoe & Cherry Canyons	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Cultural	National National National	Wild

Moab Ranger District
San Juan County *continued*
And Montrose County, Colorado

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance (Significance)	Tentative Classification
Mill Creek Gorge	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Other Similar Values	National Regional Regional	Wild
Roc Creek ***Note:*** ***The mileage by County is as follows:*** ***-San Juan County, Utah – 0.38 miles*** ***-Montrose County, Colorado – 9.02 miles***	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic	National Regional	Wild

Moab Ranger District
Grand County
(1 Eligible Watercourse)

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance (Significance)	Tentative Classification
Miners Basin	Historic	Regional	Recreational

The following maps show:

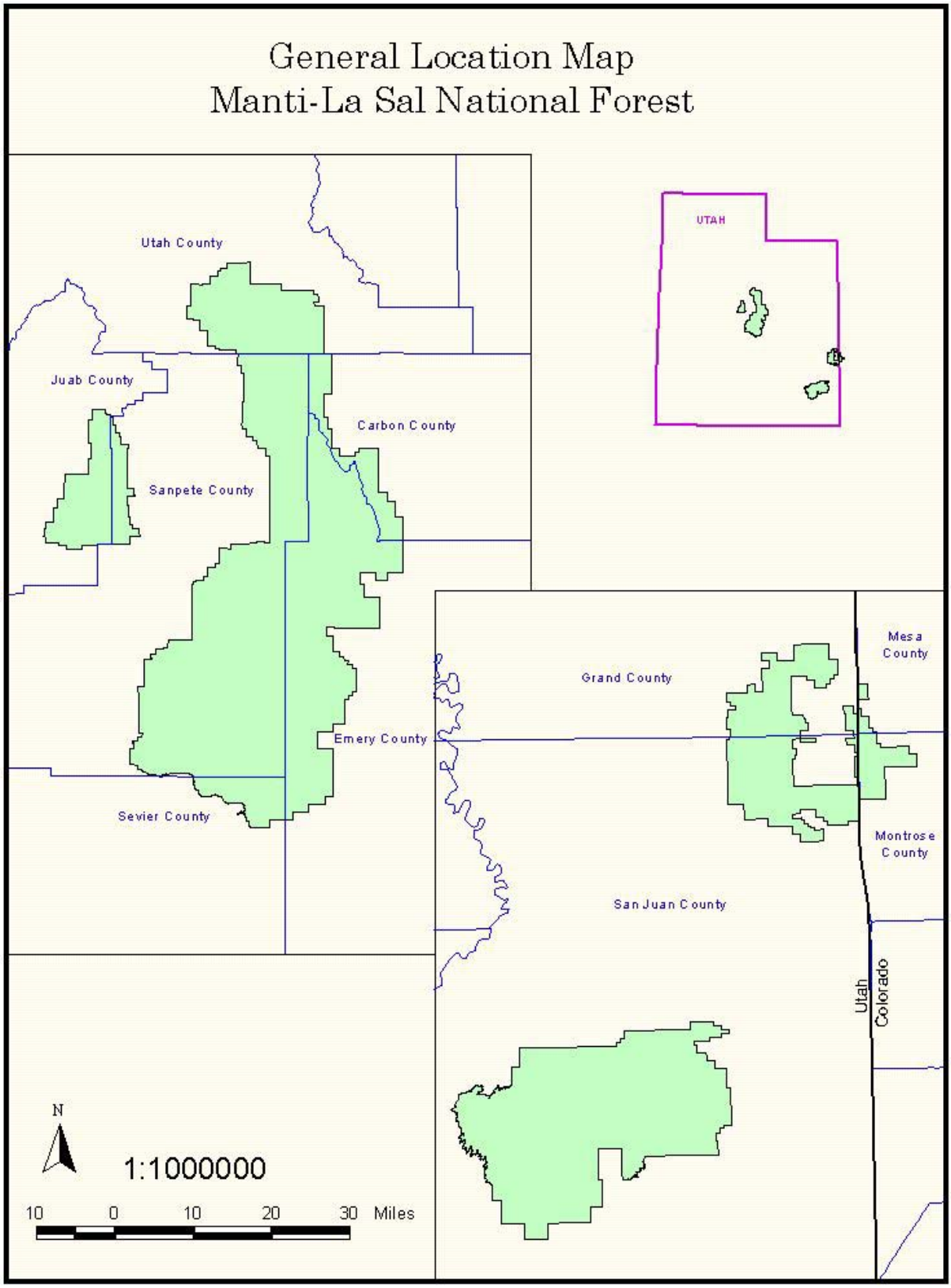
a) **GENERAL LOCATION OF MANTI-LA SAL NATIONAL FOREST AND ASSOCIATED COUNTIES OF UTAH AND COLORADO; and**

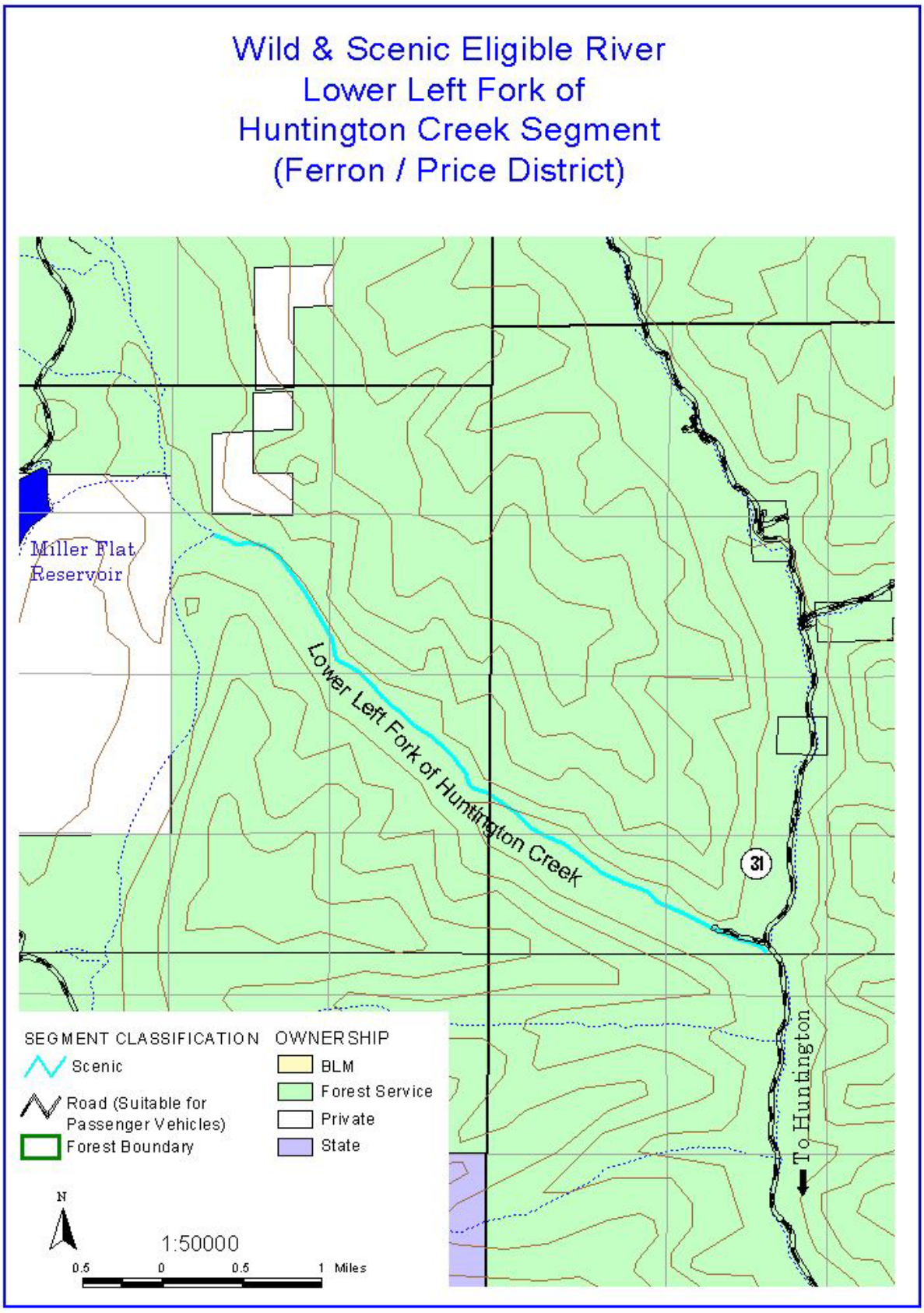
b) **INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBLE WATERCOURSES**

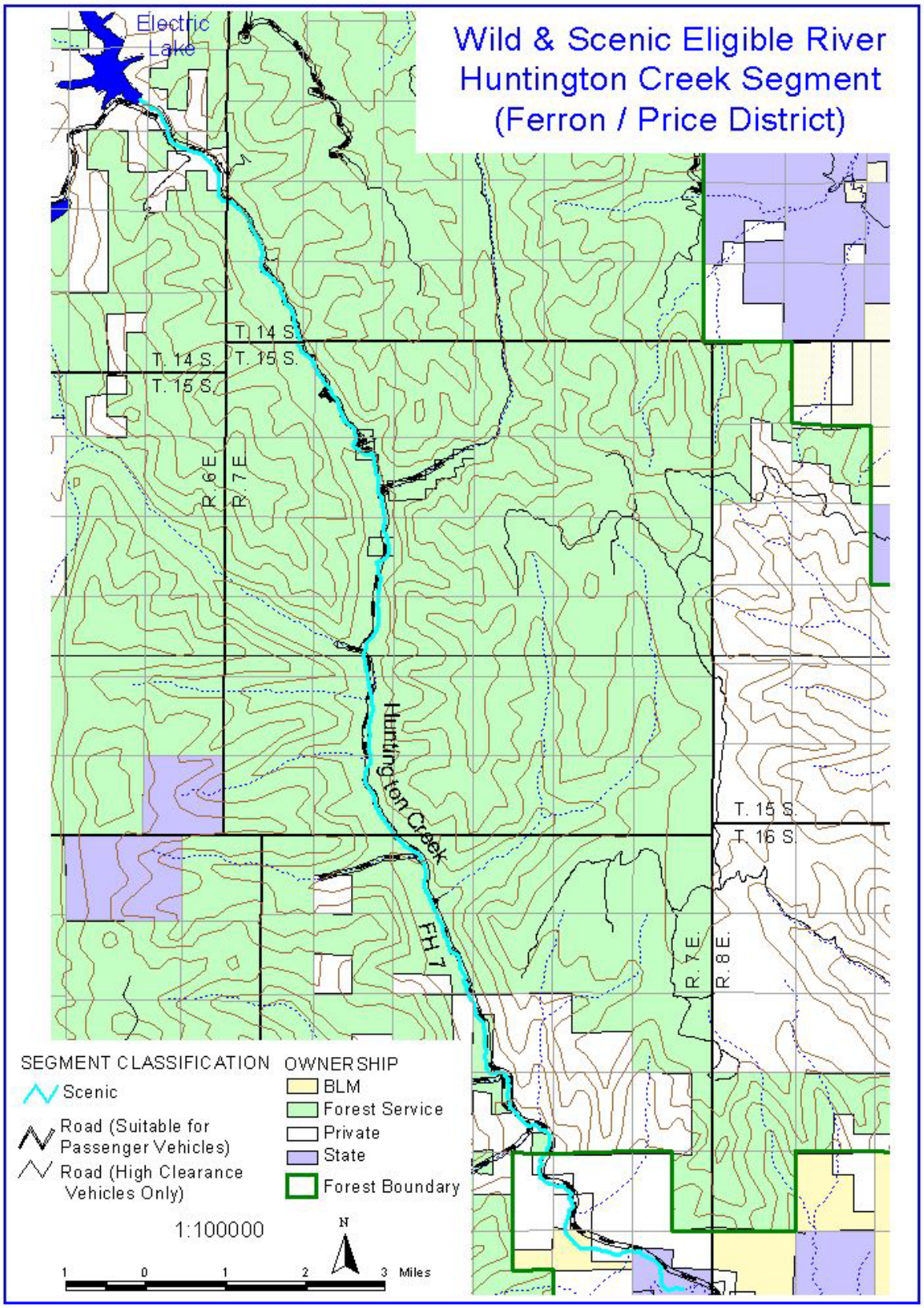
Note:
The maps are for illustrative purposes and may or may not be to scale.

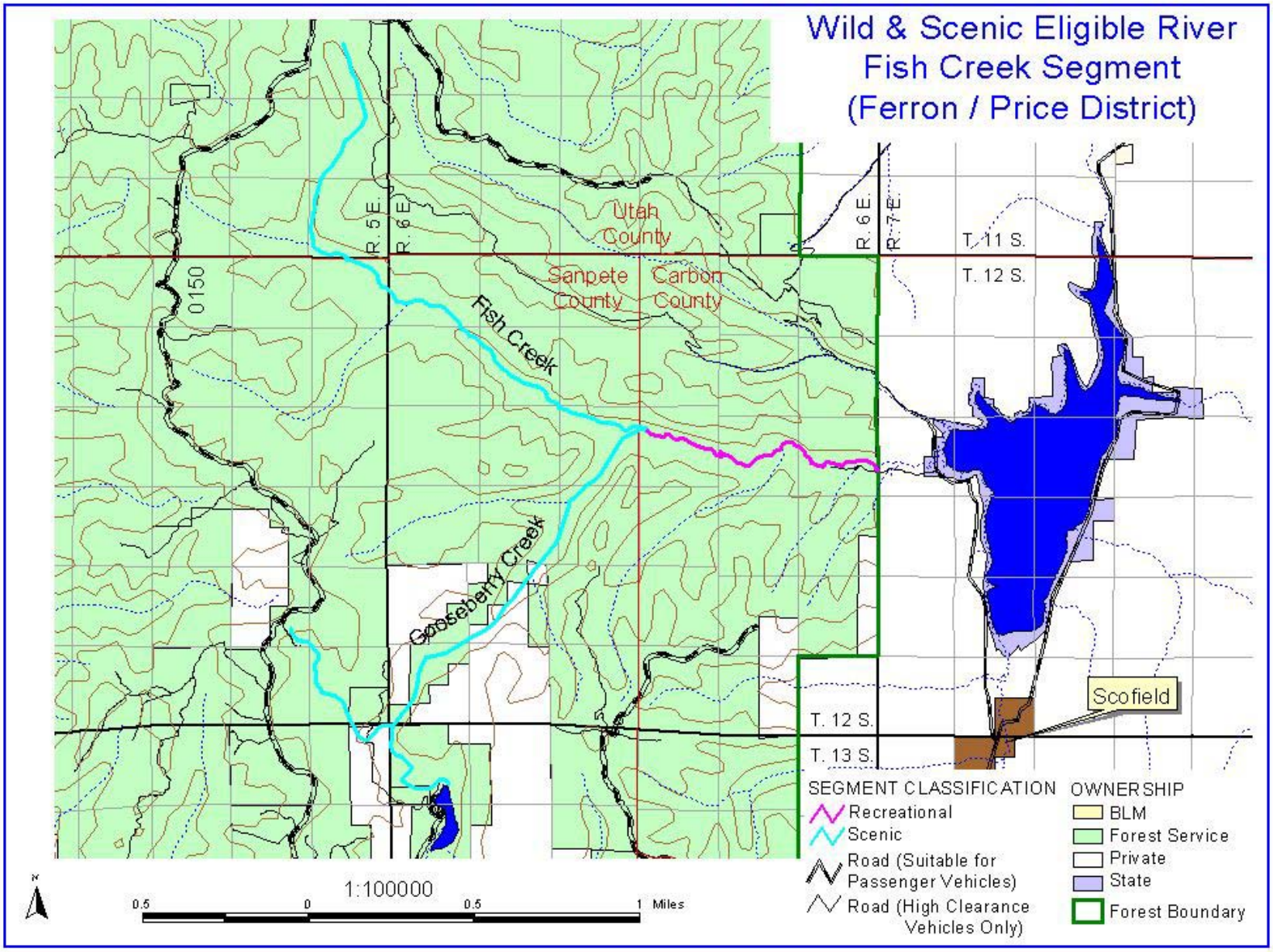
The maps of the Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers on the Manti - La Sal National Forest show relative locations, and beginning and ending on National Forest System lands and other ownership.

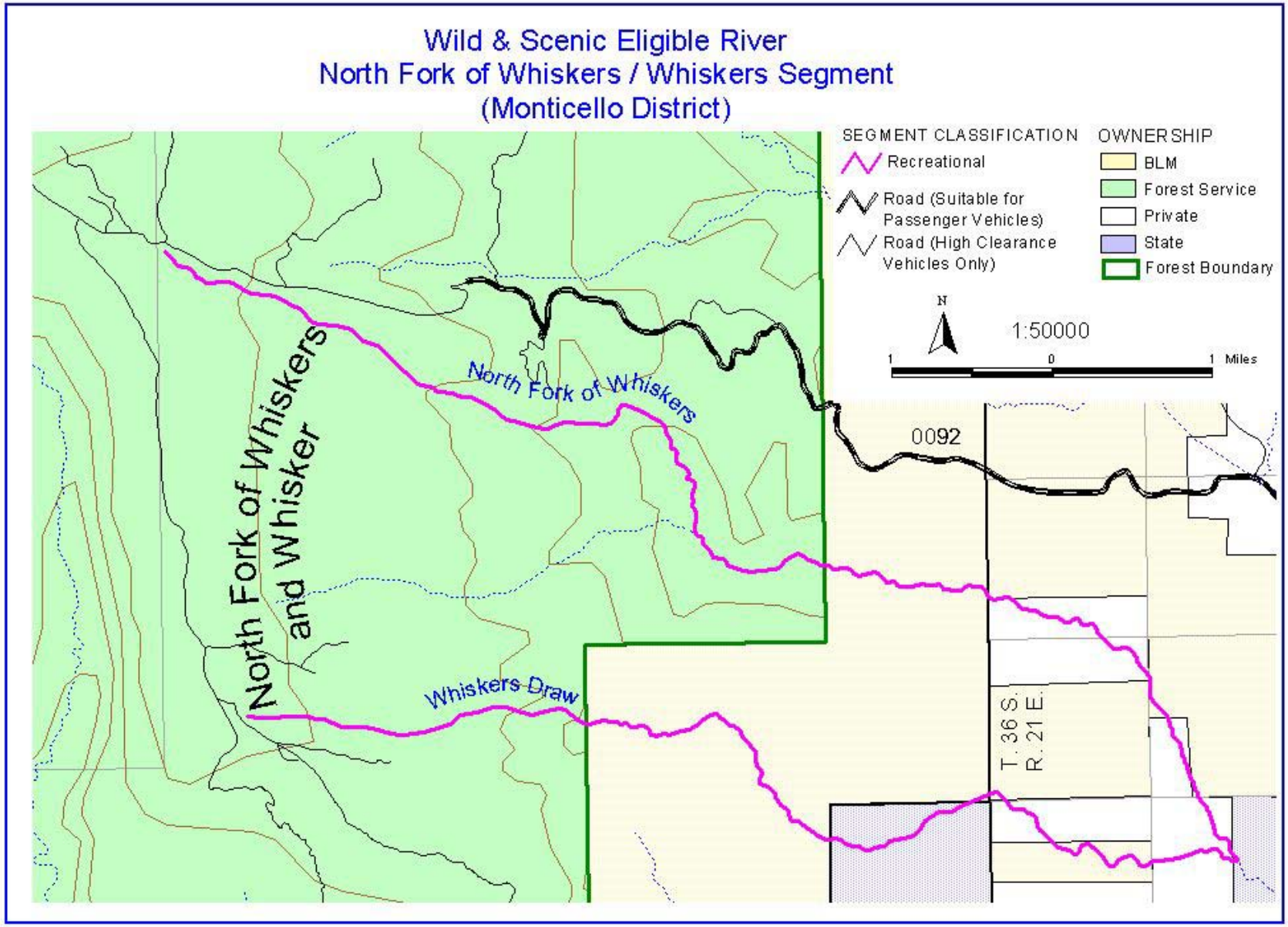
Maps of all inventoried and eligible watercourses in relationship to each other are included in Section V - Appendices A and B.

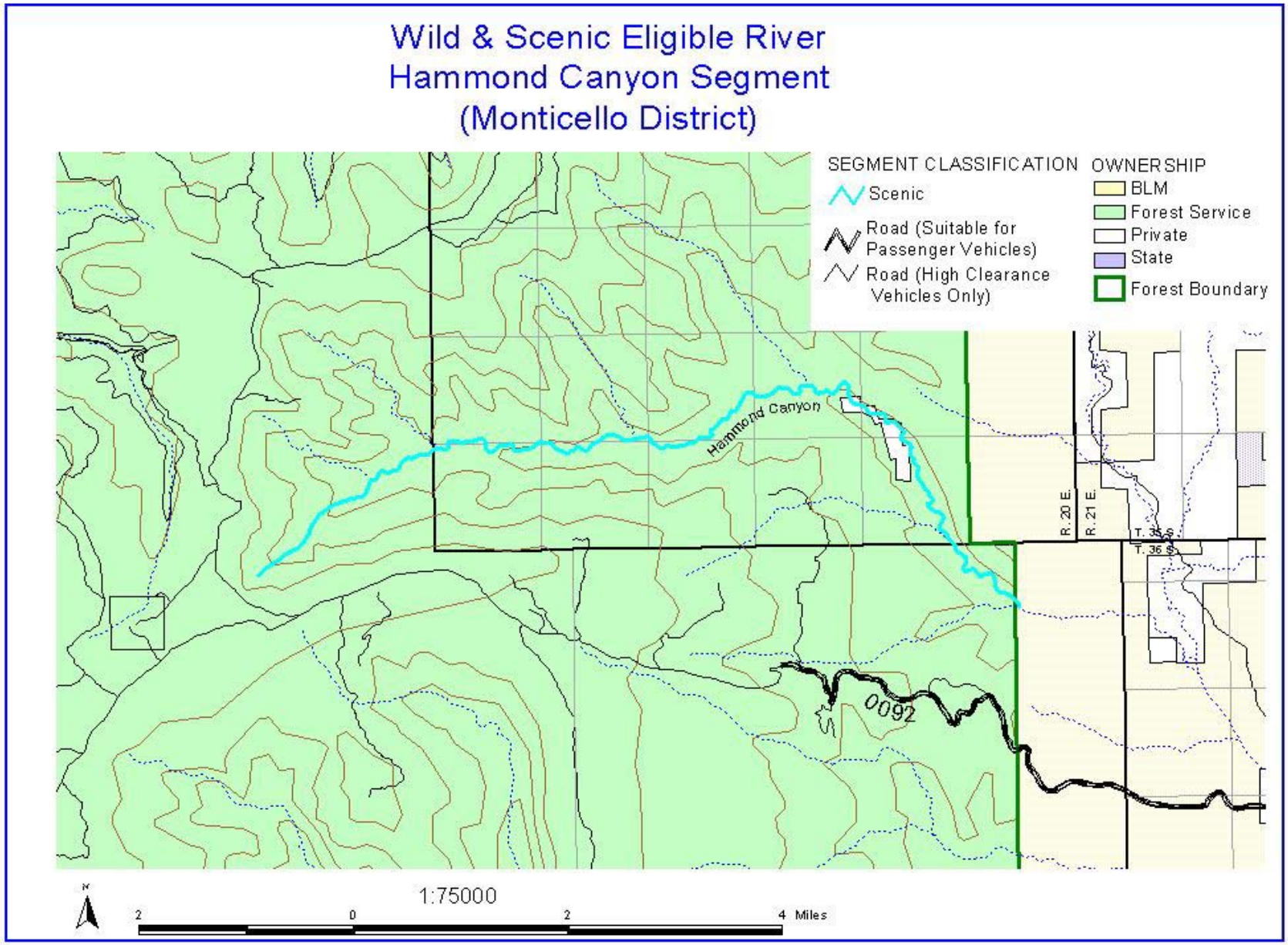

General Location Map
Manti-La Sal National Forest
UTAH
Utah County
Juab County
Carbon County
Sanpete County
Emery County
Sevier County
Grand County
Mesa County
Montrose County
San Juan County
Utah
Colorado
N
1:1000000
10 0 10 20 30 Miles

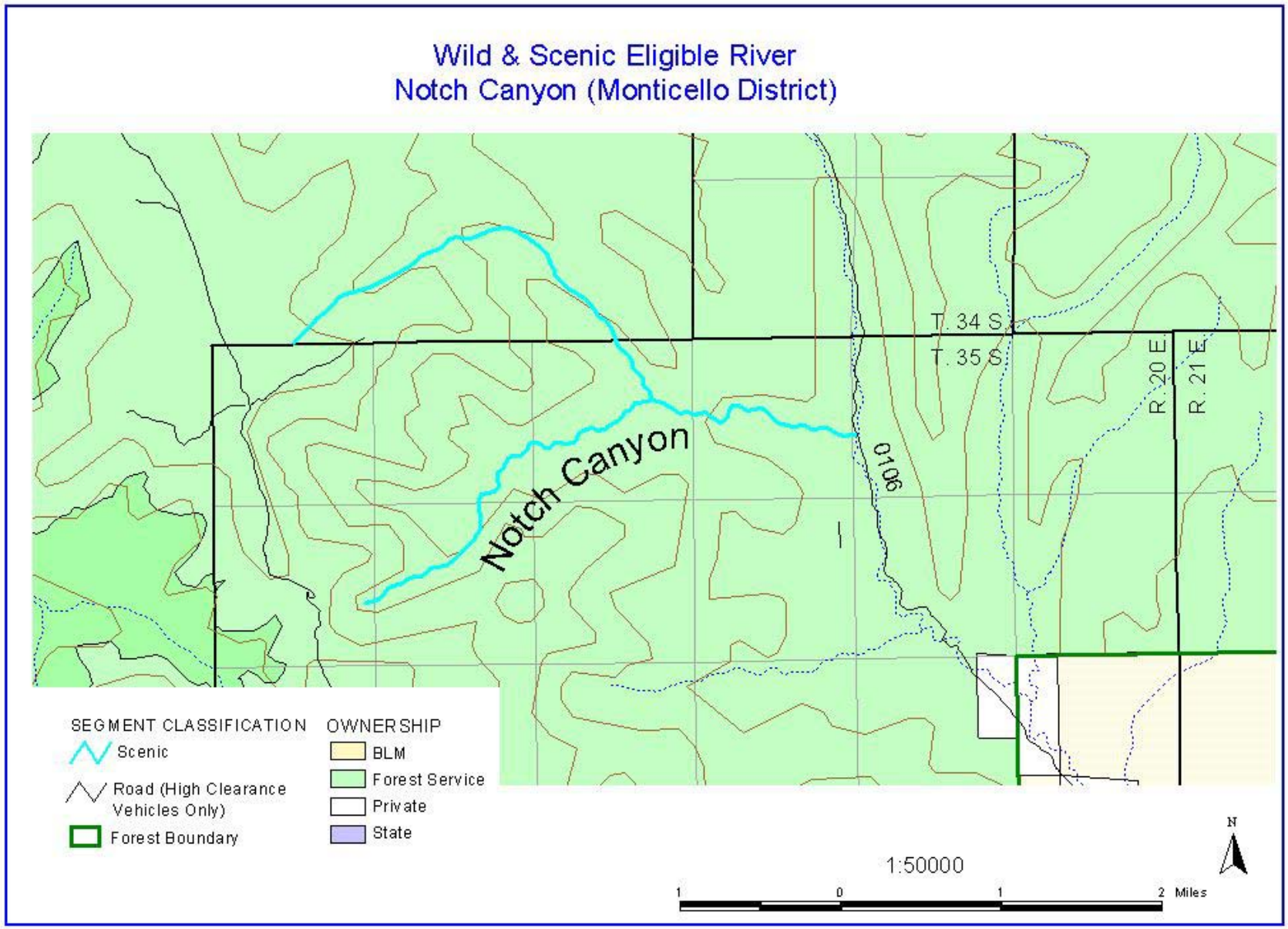

Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Lower Left Fork of
Huntington Creek Segment
(Ferron / Price District)
Miller Flat
Reservoir
Lower Left Fork of Huntington Creek
31
To Huntington
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION
Scenic
Road (Suitable for
Passenger Vehicles)
Forest Boundary
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Private
State
N
1:50000
0.5 0 0.5 1 Miles


Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Huntington Creek Segment
(Ferron / Price District)
Electric Lake
T. 14 S.
T. 15 S.
R. 6 E.
R. 7 E.
Huntington Creek
FH 7
T. 15 S.
T. 16 S.
R. 7 E.
R. 8 E.
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION
Scenic
Road (Suitable for Passenger Vehicles)
Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Private
State
Forest Boundary
1:100000
N
1 0 1 2 3 Miles

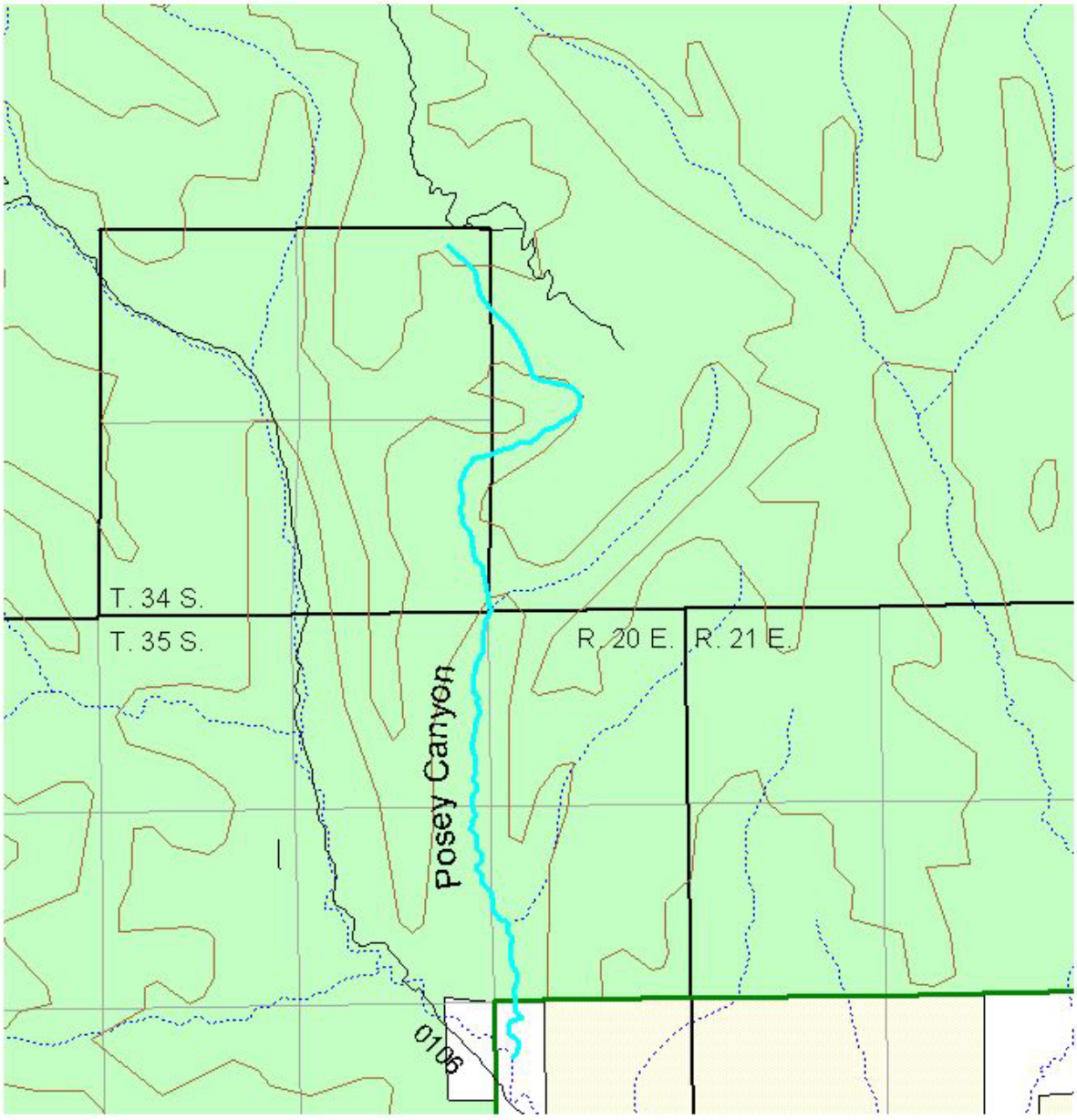

Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Fish Creek Segment
(Ferron / Price District)
R. 5E.
R. 6E.
R. 6 E.
R. 7 E.
T. 11 S.
T. 12 S.
T. 12 S.
T. 13 S.
0150
Utah County
Sanpete County
Carbon County
Fish Creek
Gooseberry Creek
Scofield
1:100000
0.5
0
0.5
1 Miles
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION
Recreational
Scenic
Road (Suitable for Passenger Vehicles)
Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Private
State
Forest Boundary


Wild & Scenic Eligible River
North Fork of Whiskers / Whiskers Segment
(Monticello District)
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION
Recreational
Road (Suitable for Passenger Vehicles)
Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Private
State
Forest Boundary
N
1:50000
1 0 1 Miles
North Fork of Whiskers
North Fork of Whiskers and Whisker
Whiskers Draw
0092
T. 36 S.
R. 21 E.


Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Hammond Canyon Segment
(Monticello District)
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION
Scenic
Road (Suitable for Passenger Vehicles)
Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Private
State
Forest Boundary
Hammond Canyon
0092
R. 20 E.
R. 21 E.
T. 35 S.
T. 36 S.
1:75000
2 0 2 4 Miles


Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Notch Canyon (Monticello District)
T. 34 S.
T. 35 S.
R. 20 E.
R. 21 E.
Notch Canyon
0106
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION
Scenic
Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
Forest Boundary
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Private
State
1:50000
1 0 1 2 Miles
N

Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Posey Canyon Segment
(Monticello District)



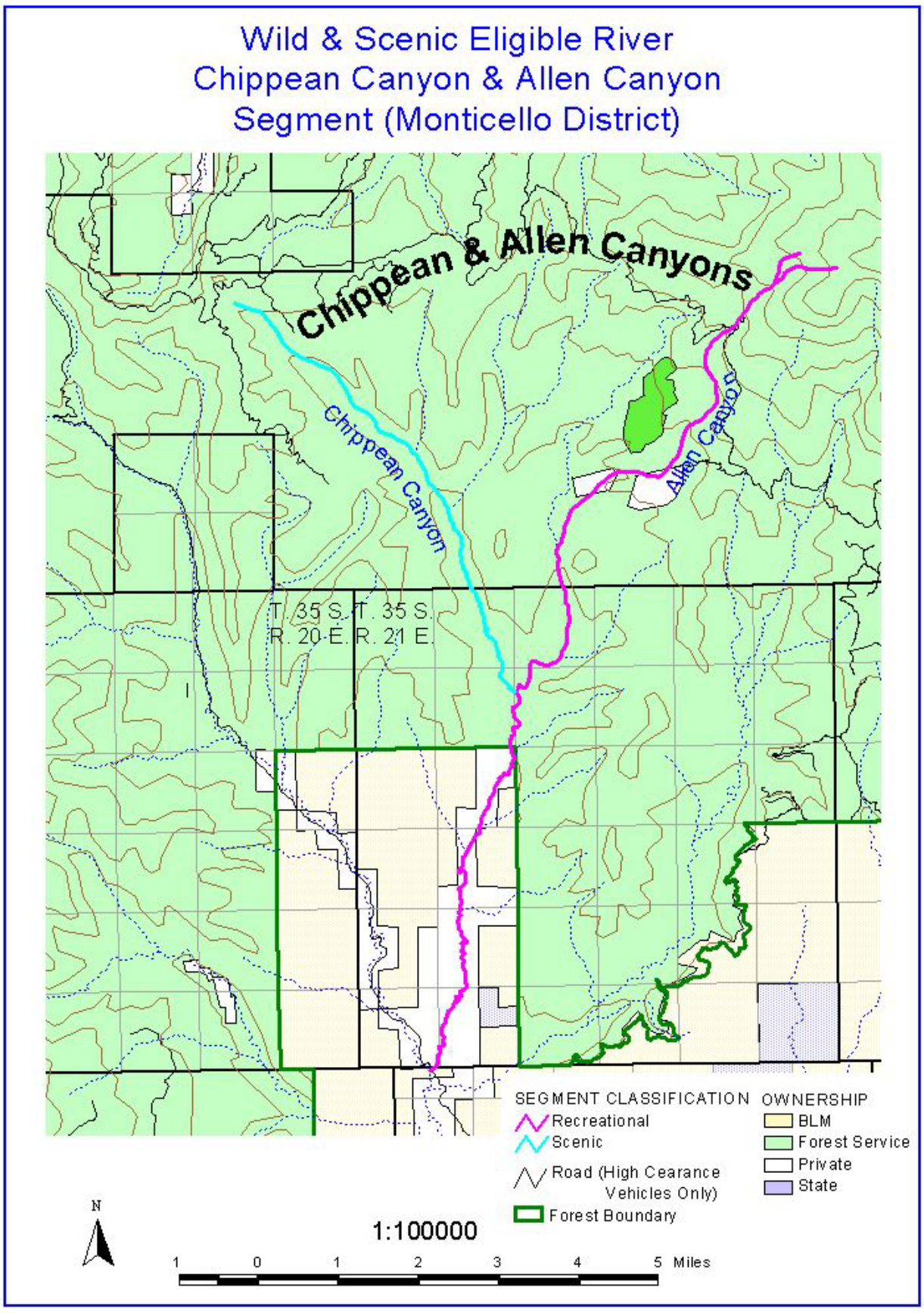
SEGMENT CLASSIFCATION
- Scenic
- Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
- Forest Boundary

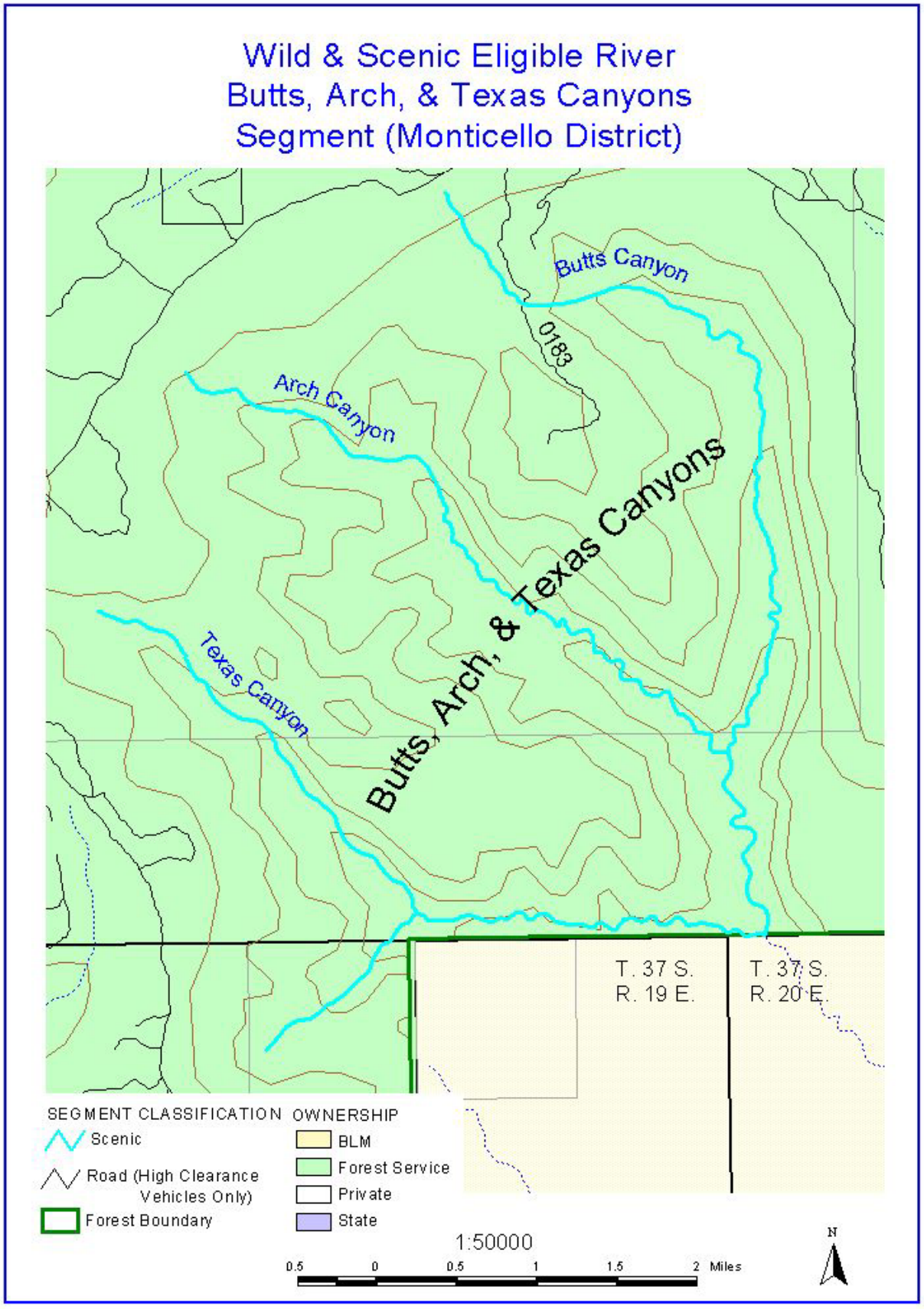
OWNERSHIP
- BLM
- Forest Service
- Private
- State

N

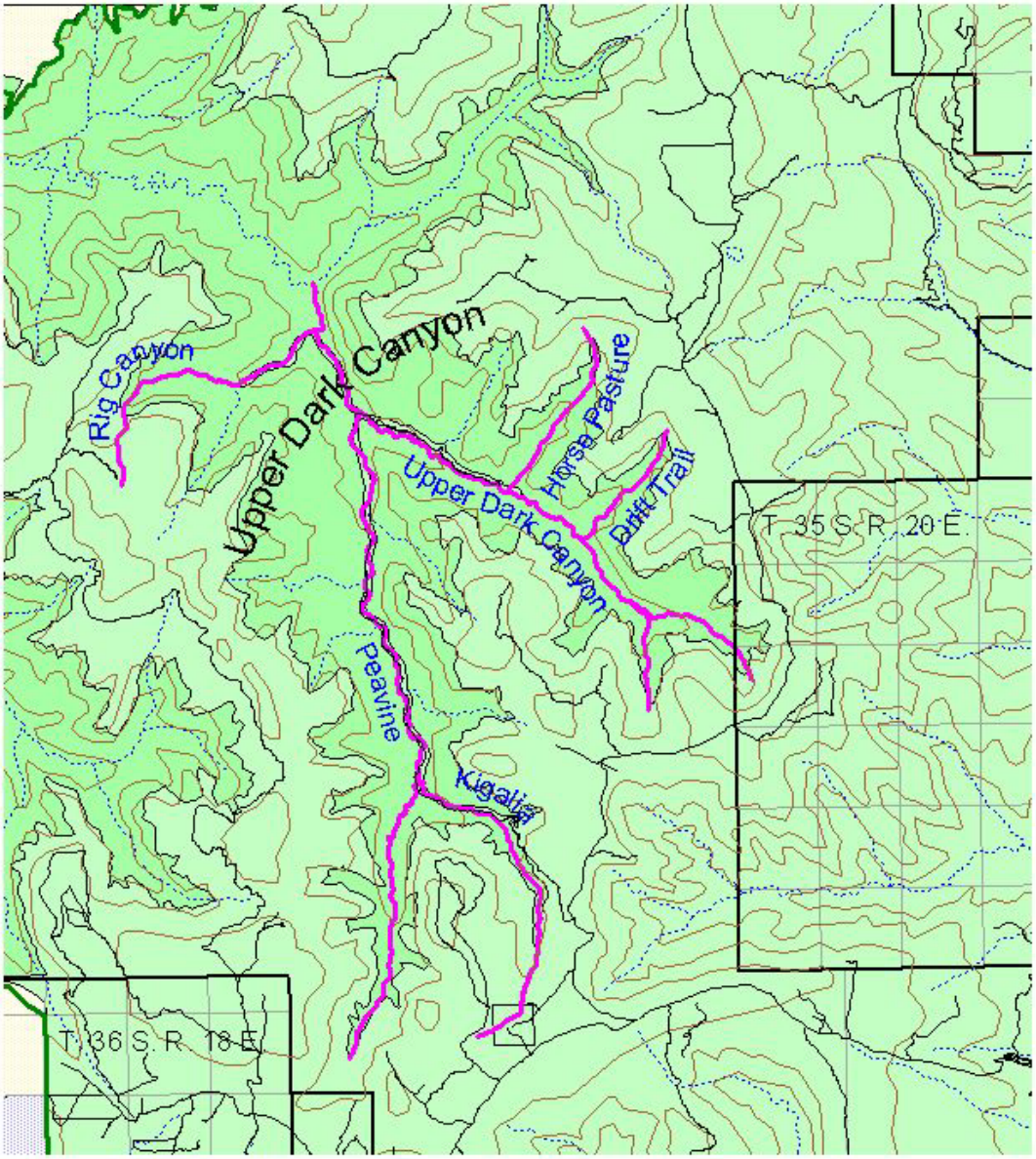
1:50000

0.5 0 0.5 1 Miles


Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Chippean Canyon & Allen Canyon
Segment (Monticello District)
Chippean & Allen Canyons
Chippean Canyon
Allen Canyon
T. 35 S.
R. 20 E.
T. 35 S.
R. 21 E.
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION
Recreational
Scenic
Road (High Cearance Vehicles Only)
Forest Boundary
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Private
State
N
1:100000
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles


Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Butts, Arch, & Texas Canyons
Segment (Monticello District)
Butts Canyon
0183
Arch Canyon
Texas Canyon
Butts, Arch, & Texas Canyons
T. 37 S.
R. 19 E.
T. 37 S.
R. 20 E.
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION
Scenic
Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
Forest Boundary
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Private
State
1:50000
0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles
N

Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Upper Dark Canyon Segment
(Monticello District)



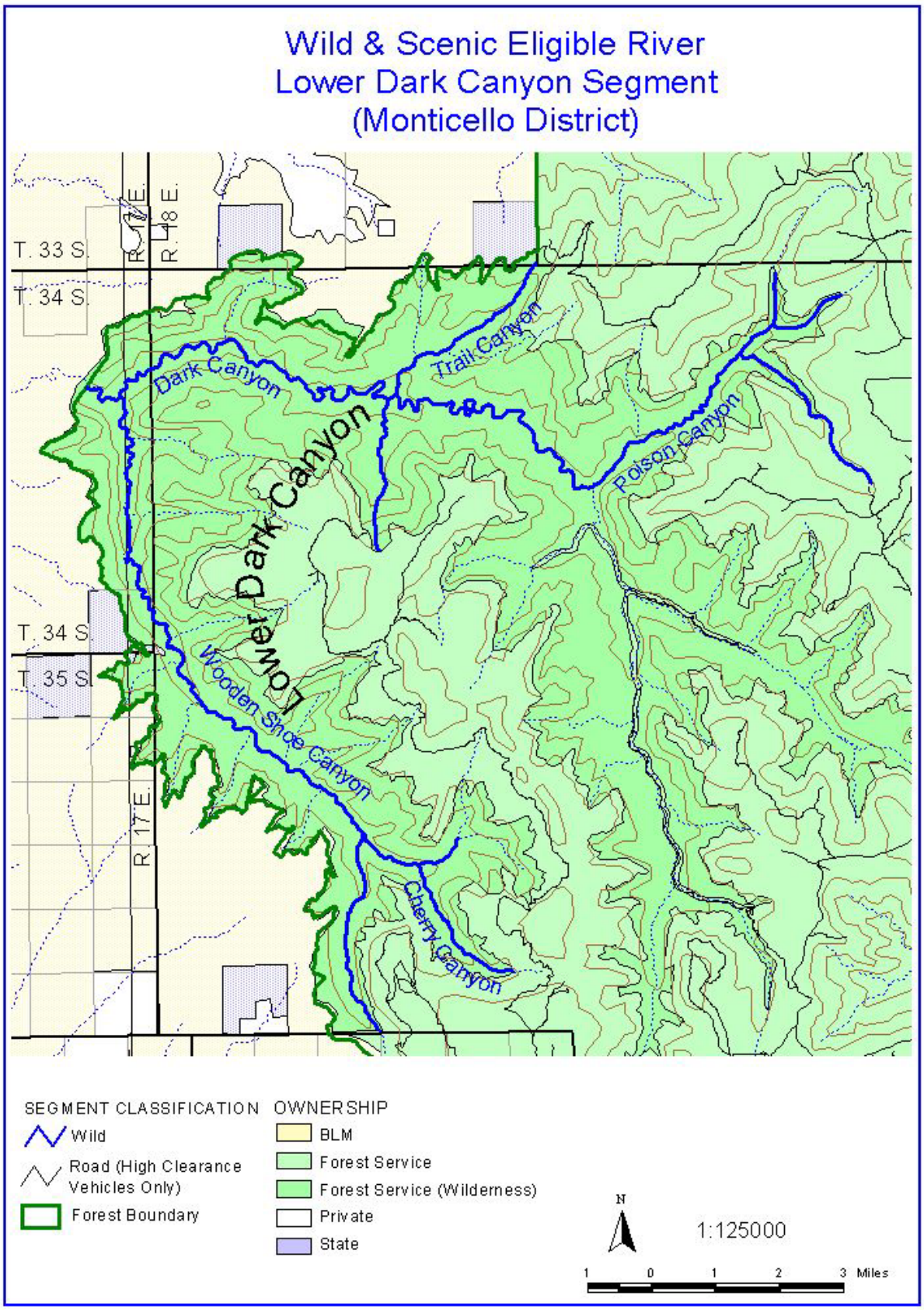
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION
- Recreational
- Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
- Forest Boundary

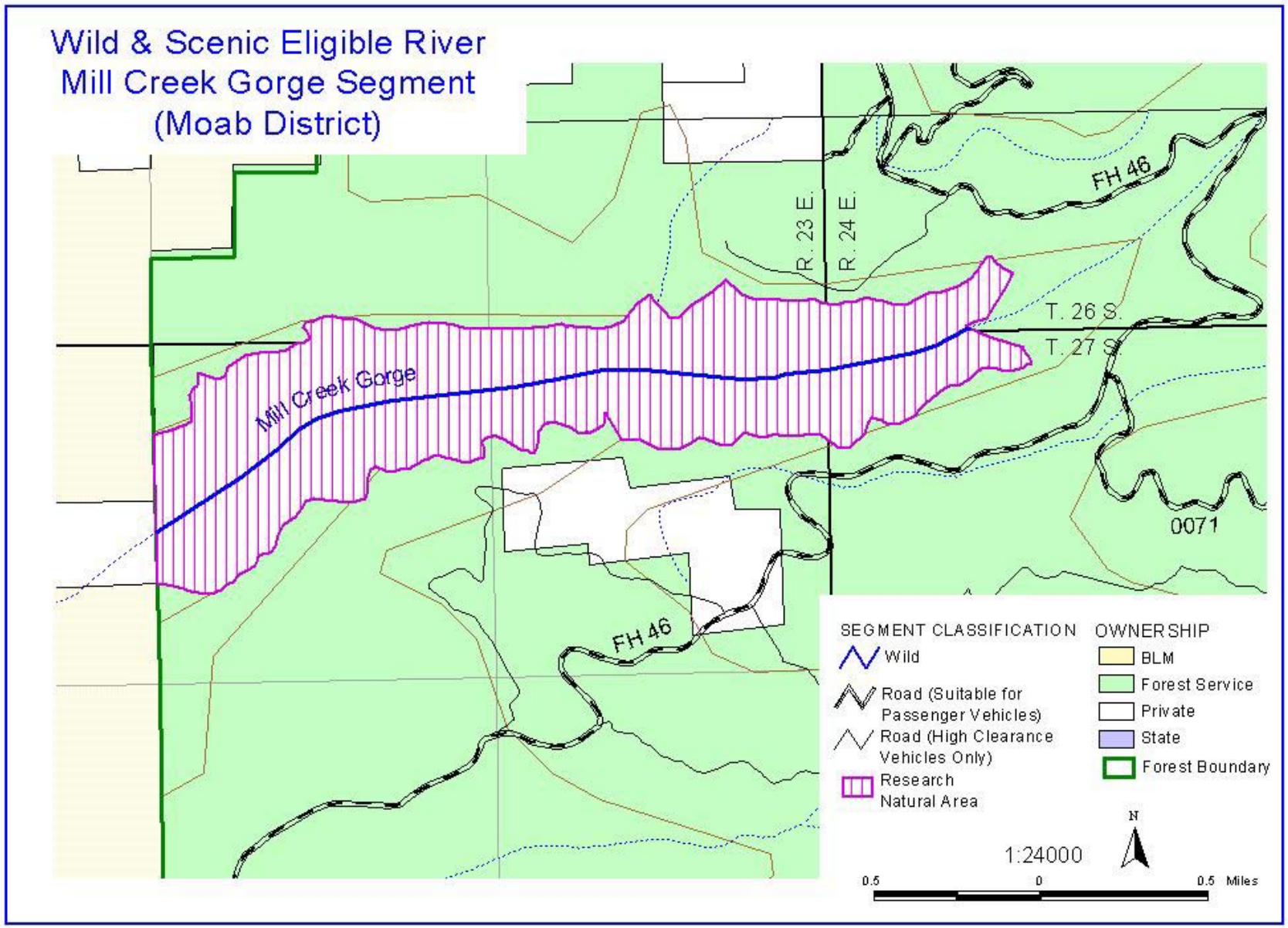
OWNERSHIP
- BLM
- Forest Service
- Forest Service (Wilderness)
- Private
- State

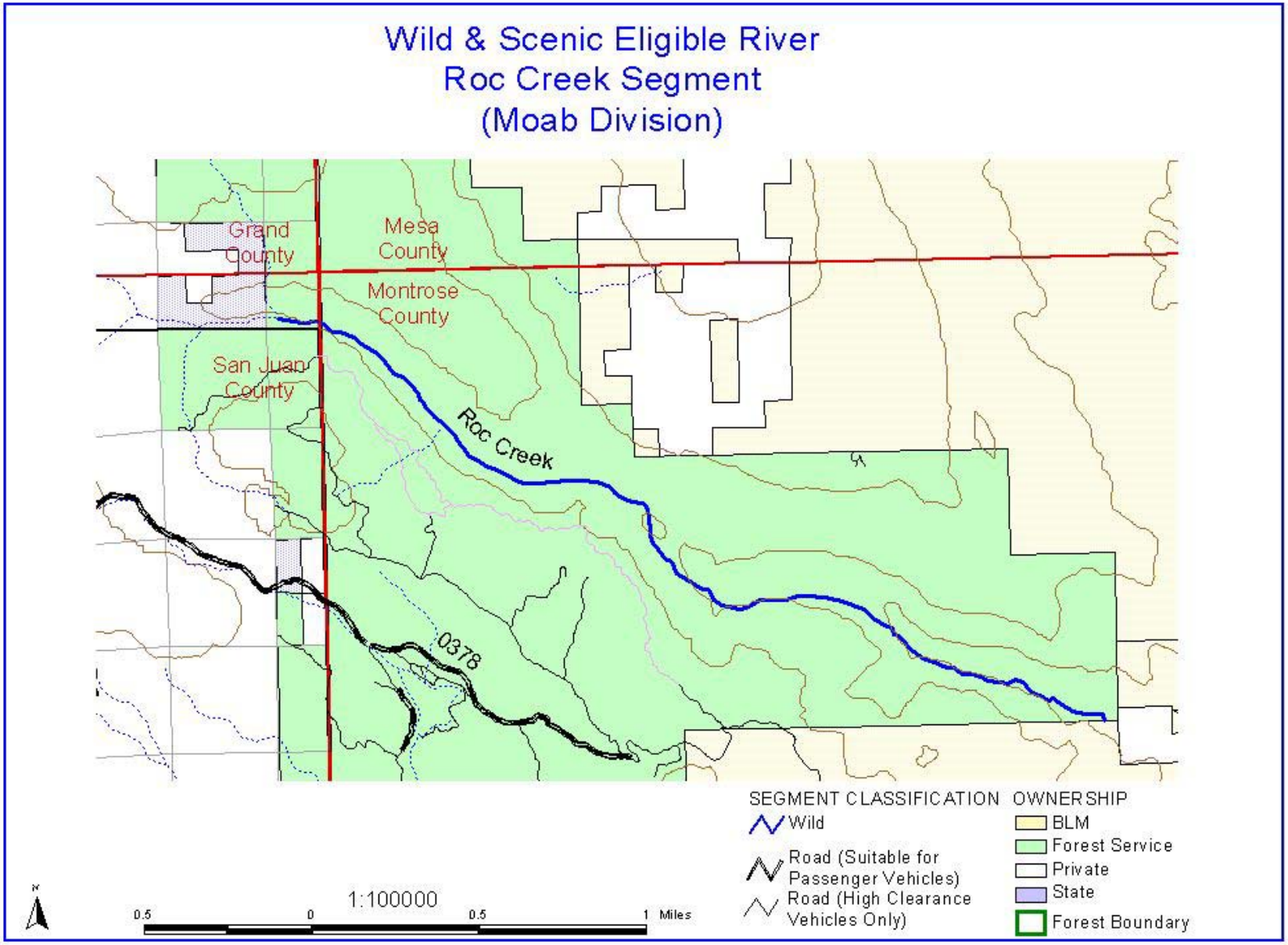
N

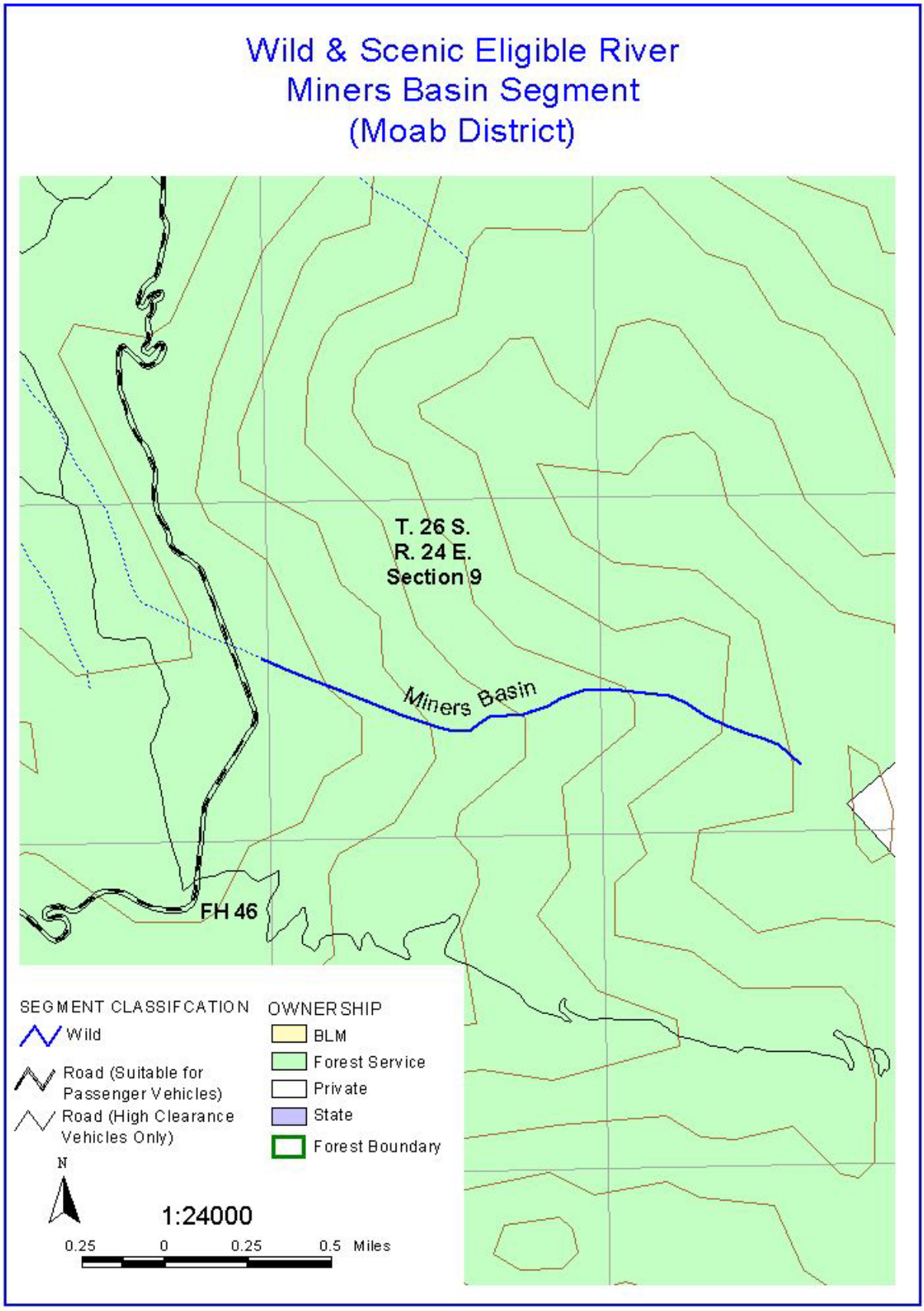
1:125000

1 0 1 2 3 Miles


Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Lower Dark Canyon Segment
(Monticello District)
T. 33 S.
T. 34 S.
T. 34 S.
T. 35 S.
R. 17 E.
R. 18 E.
R. 17 E.
Dark Canyon
Trail Canyon
Lower Dark Canyon
Poison Canyon
Wooden Shoe Canyon
Cherry Canyon
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION
Wild
Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
Forest Boundary
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Forest Service (Wilderness)
Private
State
N
1:125000
1 0 1 2 3 Miles


Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Mill Creek Gorge Segment
(Moab District)
FH 46
R. 23 E.
R. 24 E.
T. 26 S.
T. 27 S.
Mill Creek Gorge
0071
FH 46
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION
Wild
Road (Suitable for Passenger Vehicles)
Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
Research Natural Area
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Private
State
Forest Boundary
N
1:24000
0.5
0
0.5 Miles


Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Roc Creek Segment
(Moab Division)
Grand County
Mesa County
Montrose County
San Juan County
Roc Creek
0378
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION
Wild
Road (Suitable for Passenger Vehicles)
Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Private
State
Forest Boundary
1:100000
0.5
0
0.5
1 Miles


Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Miners Basin Segment
(Moab District)
T. 26 S.
R. 24 E.
Section 9
Miners Basin
FH 46
SEGMENT CLASSIFCATION
Wild
Road (Suitable for Passenger Vehicles)
Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Private
State
Forest Boundary
N
1:24000
0.25 0 0.25 0.5 Miles

I. Introduction

A. Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

The U.S. Congress passed the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act in 1968. The Act and accompanying regulations give direction to state and federal land management agencies for the protection and management of free-flowing rivers. Section 1. (b) of the Act summarizes the basic goal of this congressional action.

> *It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values shall be persevered in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.*

Rivers are defined in the WSR Act as "a flowing body of water or estuary or section, portion, or tributary thereof, including rivers, streams, creeks, runs, kills, rills, and small lakes". The term "river", although used singularly throughout this report, represents the broader definition from the WSR Act.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act legislation addresses thee main objectives:

1. Establishment of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (WSR System).
2. Establishment of a policy for managing designated rivers.
3. Creation of a process for designating rivers to the system.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act contains a process by which rivers can be evaluated and added to the Wild and Scenic Rivers system. The Act has focused the attention of state and federal agencies and local government groups on the values of America's watercourses. This focus and accompanying dialogue has resulted in state, federal and county polices for watercourse management, and has demonstrated the need for interagency coordination at all levels of government.

The U. S. Forest Service is charged with implementing the nation's laws on federal lands, including the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. In compliance with this responsibility, this report documents the inventory and evaluation of watercourses on the Manti-La Sal National Forest and partially fulfills the Forest's obligation as defined in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The document lists and describes the character of rivers within National Forest boundaries, and identifies those that are eligible for potential inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

This report is not a National Environmental Policy Act document. In addition the report does not contain a decision regarding designation, since this authority lies solely with the U.S. Congress. As part of the final process of designation, the Manti-La Sal National Forest will initiate and complete a suitability study that will contain recommendations on designation of suitable rivers. *Specific information about the Suitability Process is included in Section V, Appendix G*.

B. Eligibility Phase of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968

Regulations for the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 were approved in 1982. These regulations defined the basics of adding rivers to the system and established an "eligibility" *phase* for determining whether a river should be considered for inclusion in the WSR System.

A brief description of this "eligibility" phase is as follows:

1. Watercourses are inventoried and evaluated according to "screening criteria".

   Screening criteria - (Section 2 of the WSR Act)

   a. Free flowing

   The watercourse must be free flowing.

   The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act definition of free flowing is:

   > *"Free Flowing, as applied to any river or section of river, means existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification, of the waterway. The existence, however, of low dams, diversion works, and other minor structures at the time any river is proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system shall not automatically bar its consideration from such inclusion: Provided, that this shall not be construed to authorize, intend, or encourage future construction of such structures within components of the national wild and scenic rivers system."*

   Further clarifications of the definition from the WSR Act enunciates the following:

   > '*The fact that a large river may flow between large impoundments will not necessarily preclude its designation. The intent of the U.S. Congress and federal regulations is that*

rivers must be generally free-flowing, but not completely without human modification.'

b. Outstandingly remarkable values

The watercourse must possess one or more outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geological, fish, wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values including ecological values.

c. Minimum Size and Flow

The size of a watercourse is NOT a criterion of eligibility. Rivers are defined in the WSR Act as *"a flowing body of water or estuary, portion, or tributary thereof, including rivers, streams, creeks, runs, kills, rills, and small lakes".* Rivers considered eligible do not have to be outstanding white-water or boatable. Smaller rivers may be important as large rivers given their context within different ecosystems.

The flow will be considered to the extent that it must be sufficient to sustain the outstandingly remarkable value that makes a river or river segment eligible for consideration.

2. Eligible watercourses are given a potential classification as Wild, Scenic or Recreational.

To complete the inventory phase of eligible rivers, federal land managers must determine the potential classification of any eligible river. This is based on the condition of the river and the adjacent lands, as they exist at the time of the inventory. Different segments of the same river can have different classifications. Eligible rivers are classified according to the evidence of man's activities. The following descriptions define the three potential classifications that are given to eligible rivers.

Wild River:

Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally are inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted.

Scenic River:

Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive or shorelines largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads.

Recreational River:

Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

C. Guides, Agreements and Plans Used During the Eligibility Phase

Congressional direction contained in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, and the following Interagency Guides, Agreements, Planning Documents and Reports guided the Wild and Scenic Rivers inventory and evaluation process for the Manti-La Sal National Forest. ***(The following agreements and documents are on file at the Manti La-Sal National Forest Supervisor's Office.)***

- Wild and Scenic River Reference Guide

  This guide was published by the Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordination Council and includes the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Final Revised Guidelines for Eligibility Classification and Management of River Areas [Federal Register/Vol.47, No. 173/Tuesday, September 7, 1982], and various Technical Papers. (See the following web site address: www.nps.gov/rivers/publications.html)

- Wild and Scenic River Review in the State of Utah - Process and Criteria for Interagency Use, December 13, 1994

  The Bureau of Land Management (Utah State Office), the National Park Service (Rocky Mountain Region), and the USDA Forest Service (intermountain Region) signed this agreement. The agreement calls for the three agencies to "work cooperatively to define common criteria and processes for use in determining the eligibility and suitability of Utah Rivers for potential inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) System".

- Wild and Scenic River Review in the State of Utah, 1996

  In July 1996, the above three agencies adopted and published a process and criteria for achieving consistency in the inventory methodologies, subsequent eligibility determinations and reviews, and public involvement and local government coordination.

  The published document also addresses the following three key points regarding the nature of Outstandingly Remarkable Values as addressed in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968.

1) River related -
   All values assessed should be directly river related.
2) Regionally significant -
   Resources should be at least regionally significant to be deemed outstandingly remarkable.
3) Rare, unique or exemplary -
   Features that are regionally exemplary, as well as those that are rare or unique should be considered.

- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Governor (State of Utah), Regional Forester (Intermountain Region-U.S. Forest Service), State Director (Utah Bureau of Land Management), Regional Director (Rocky Mountain Region-National Park Service, and the Counties of Utah, dated December 1997

  Federal and State agency and local government coordination has been further defined in this MOU. It contains agreements for conducting and coordinating studies, planning efforts, and public education and information outreach programs.

- Wild and Scenic River Studies - Inventories and Evaluation, January 5, 1998

  In addition to the above agreements, the USDA Intermountain Region-U.S. Forest Service issued additional guidance on pursuing further Wild and Scenic River studies during Forest Plan revision efforts. This document contains guidelines on Eligibility Determination and direction on initiating Suitability Studies.

- Inventory and Process for Potentially Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers on the Manti-La Sal National Forest, March 5, 2002

  This document contains working papers and technical data from Forest specialists developed during the inventory and evaluation of watercourses.

II. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Inventory, Evaluation and Eligibility Determination Process

A. Definitions and Guidelines Used by the Manti-La Sal National Forest In the Eligibility Determination Process

1. Definitions

   a. Watercourse Segment –

      Reaches or lengths of rivers and streams that have the same or similar character, values, and features.

   b. Regions of Comparison –

      Geographical areas or regions that are located beyond the boundary of any particular region, and used to compare values between regions. (Ecological Sections were used as Regions of Comparison.)

      Maps of the regions of comparison for all values except the Historic Value are included in Section V, Appendix C. (The Regions of Comparison for the Historic Value are based on State boundaries, political divisions and subdivisions and are listed in Section V, Appendix D.)

   c. Ecological Sections –

      Broad areas of similar regional climate, geomorphic process, stratigraphy, geologic origin, and drainage networks.

   d. Scales of Importance –

      The level assigned to any one particular outstandingly remarkable value, based on the significance of that value within and between Regions of Comparison. These scales or levels are named: “National”, “Regional”, and “Less than Regional”.

2. General Guidelines

   a. Watercourse (River & Stream) Segments

      - Watercourses were divided into reaches or segments of essentially similar character.

- Each watercourse was inventoried and evaluated as a whole; and was only divided into segments when there was a significant change in the character of the watercourse or watercourse corridor.
  Examples:
  -existence of dams and reservoirs
  and/or
  -significant changes in types or amount of development, physiographic character, tributaries, features, land status, etc.

- Impoundments and dams, which generally impounded a large portion of the annual stream flow were simply eliminated from the segment, i.e., they became segmentation points.

- Watercourses were not necessarily broken into segments, simply because there are several small private sections interspersed along the watercourse.

b. Tributaries to watercourses

- Tributaries of main watercourse were included as part of the main watercourse if the following applied:
  1) The tributaries were integral to the values of the main watercourse and had the same or very near the same natural resource values, including potential outstandingly remarkable values; and
  2) Separating the tributary from the main watercourse diminished the values of the tributary and the main watercourse.

- Tributaries that were not integral to the principal watercourse and did not have the same or very near the same natural resource values were considered separately.

B. Inventory and Evaluation Steps

Forest staff and specialists initiated and completed the following steps as part of the eligibility determination process:

1. Watersheds and associated watercourses were mapped at the "5th Level Hydrologic Unit Code" with a scale of 1:100,000.

2. Each watercourse was evaluated for the following outstandingly remarkable values:

Scenic	**Cultural**
General Recreation	**Historic**
White-water Recreation	**Other Similar Values, i.e.,**
Geologic/Hydrologic	**(*Ecological/Biological Diversity***
Fisheries	***Paleontologic and Botanical)***
Wildlife	

3. The outstandingly remarkable values were rated “High”, “Medium” or “Low” according to the significance of the resource values and attributes. The following is a sample of watercourse attributes used as part of the evaluation process: quality of resources, diversity, values of species, feature abundance, character, experience and habitat quality, level of use, attraction, opportunities, access, site integrity, rarity, educational/scientific, etc.

4. Watercourses with no outstandingly remarkable values were dismissed from further evaluation.

5. Watercourses with all the outstanding remarkable values rated “Low” or “Moderate” were considered ineligible.

6. Outstandingly remarkable values were also rated “National”, “Regional”, or “Less than Regional” in importance, based on Regions of Comparison.

7. Watercourses that had at least one outstandingly remarkable value rated “High”, with a “National” or “Regional” Scale of Importance, and considered “free-flowing” were considered eligible for a tentative classification as defined by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, i.e., “Recreational”, “Scenic”, or “Wild”.

8. Watercourses that had at least one potential outstandingly remarkable value rated “High”, with a “Less than Regional” Scale of Importance, and considered “free-flowing” were considered ineligible for a tentative classification as defined by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

C. Guidelines for Determining Rating and Scale of Importance for Outstandingly Remarkable Values:

1. **Ratings –** The rating for each Outstandingly Remarkable Value was determined to be High, Moderate, or Low based on the following:

   High (H) when a majority or all of the attributes for the Value existed, as included in the definition of the Value. *****

Moderate (M) when half of the attributes for the Value existed, as included in the definition of the Value. *

Low (L) when less than half of the attributes for the Value existed, as included in the definition of the Value. *

*

The definitions and attributes of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values are included in Section V, Appendix D.

2. **Scales of Importance –** The Scale of Importance for each Outstandingly Remarkable Value was established as follows:

   National Importance (N) if the attributes for the corresponding criteria and Value for a particular watercourse would be considered significant in the majority of the Regions of Comparison;

   Regional Importance (R) if the attributes for the corresponding criteria and Value for a particular watercourse would be considered significant in half of the Regions of Comparison; and

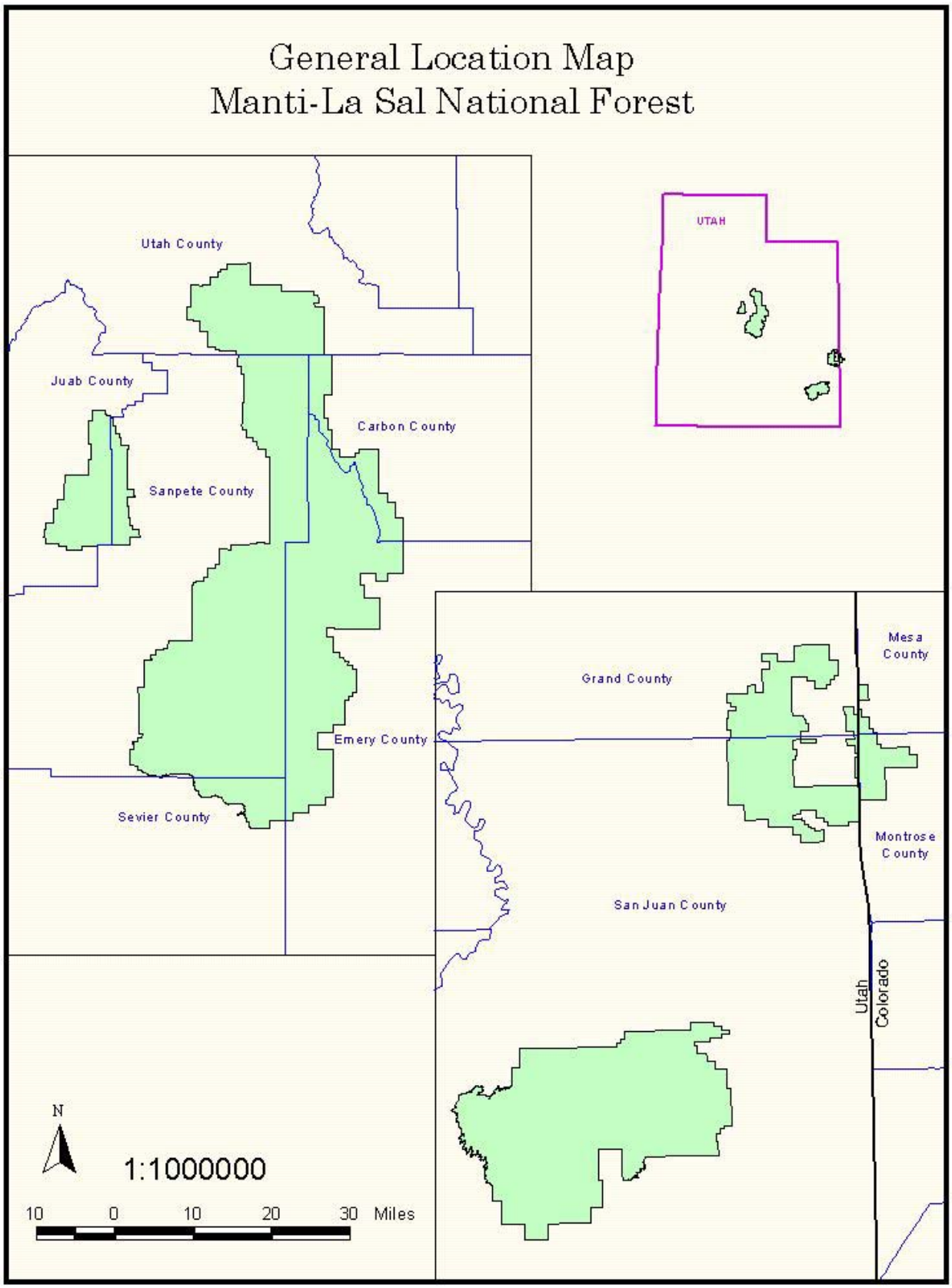
   Less the Regional Importance (L) if the attributes for the corresponding criteria and Value would be considered significant in less than half for the Regions of Comparison.

D. Interagency and Local Government Coordination and Other Public Involvement

Although the inventory and evaluation process for the Eligible phase was not a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, the Manti-La Sal National Forest solicited participation by federal and state agencies, local government groups, Native American tribes and interested publics. The objective of this solicitation was to determine if the data collected for watercourses with potential outstandingly remarkable values was accurate and complete (data on potential outstandingly remarkable values, watercourse segments, free-flowing characteristics, and other related natural, physical and socioeconomic values). Regulations, policy, procedures and agreements associated with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 prohibited changes or modifications to definitions, terms, and guidelines and procedures for determining eligibility. Comments on these items were accepted and noted, but did not affect changes.

A map of the general location of the Manti-La Sal National Forest and concerned counties in Utah and Colorado is included on the following page. The map is followed by a description of the coordination process between federal land management agencies, local government and other interested publics.

Section V, Appendix E includes a list of federal and state agencies, local government groups, Native American tribes and publics that participated or were otherwise involved in the process. Appendix F includes documentation of changes to the data, based on the coordination process and comments received.


General Location Map
Manti-La Sal National Forest
UTAH
Utah County
Juab County
Carbon County
Sanpete County
Emery County
Sevier County
Grand County
Mesa County
Montrose County
San Juan County
Utah
Colorado
N
1:1000000
10 0 10 20 30 Miles

The following coordination occurred during the Eligibility Determination process:

1. Mailings, Meetings and Documentation

The Manti-La Sal National Forest provided meeting notification letters and information packets, and/or scheduled and convened coordination meetings with the following offices and entities:

(Each of the following offices and entities were mailed introductory cover letters, an overview of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Process, and an "Information Packet for the Draft Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Determination Process". The information packet contained a listing of all inventoried rivers, potential outstandingly remarkable values, free-flowing characteristics, potential eligibility ratings and tentative Wild and Scenic Rivers classifications.)

a. Utah Bureau of Land Management (Utah BLM) – Price River Field Office, Richfield Field Office, Moab Field Office and Monticello Field Office; and the National Park Service (NPS) – Canyonlands National Park, Arches National Park and Natural Bridges National Monument

   Representatives from the Manti-La Sal National Forest and the above BLM and NPS offices coordinated, compared and agreed upon watershed boundaries, watercourses, potential outstandingly remarkable values, ratings, scales of importance and tentative classifications. When and where needed, changes were made the eligibility determination factors.

b. Colorado Bureau of Land Management (Colorado BLM) – Field offices in Mesa and Montrose Counties; and Colorado - Mesa and Montrose County Offices

   Although meetings were not held with these offices, the cover letter and information packet included a request for reviews and comments on the watercourses of joint concern along the Utah/Colorado border.

c. Utah Counties of Sanpete, Emery, and Carbon (Manti Division; and San Juan and Grand (La Sal Division)

   Meetings were held with each office after they had reviewed the information packets mentioned above. A representative of the State of Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget conducted the initial meetings with the counties. Representatives from the State and Manti-La Sal National Forest discussed and illustrated the inventory and evaluation process, and potentially eligible watercourses, after which they addressed comments and questions from participants. State of Utah and Forest representatives asked county officials to provide

"subject matter experts" to review and/or assist the Forest in checking the accuracy of the data gathered during the eligibility phase. Each meeting was followed with a letter and visits to county offices, with the objective of continuing the dialog on details of the eligibility phase, and validating the accuracy of inventory and evaluation data.

d. Native American Tribes

The above-mentioned mailing was sent to the following Native American tribal headquarters, with a request for review and comment:

Piute
Navajo
Ute Mountain-Utah
White Mesa
Hopi

e. Other interested publics and groups

The above-mentioned mailing was sent to publics and groups who had indicated an interest in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Process, with a request for review and comment: *A list of these publics and groups is included in Section V, Appendix E.*

2. Follow up Responses and Changes by Manti-La Sal National Forest Staff and Specialists

Forest staff and specialists reviewed all comments that were received on the accuracy of the inventory and analysis data. As appropriate, changes were made to ratings of outstandingly remarkable values, free-flowing characteristics, scales of importance and tentative Wild and Scenic River classifications. *These changes are documented Section V, Appendix F.*

As mentioned previously, comments on definitions, terms, guidelines and procedures for determining eligibility (as included in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and associated Agreements) were accepted and documented, but regulations and established policy, procedures and agreements prohibited changes or modifications.

III. Inventoried Watercourses with Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Section III.A (Tables 1 through 15 – Manti Division) and Section III.B (Tables 1 through 14 – La Sal Division) displays the watersheds and corresponding inventoried watercourses or watercourse segments with outstandingly remarkable values as defined by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968. The display includes the rating of each outstandingly remarkable value, scale of importance, and free-flowing determination. **Values rated as High, with National or Regional Scales of Importance and Free-flowing are shown in bold letters (Eligible Rivers).** *(Refer to the maps in Section V - Appendices A and B for the location of all inventoried watercourses.)*

A. Manti Division

Table III.A.1 – Chicken Creek Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing Determination**
Little Salt Creek, including Deer Gulch & Bear Canyon	Wildlife	L	L	Yes
Deep Creek	Wildlife	L	L	No
Chicken Creek	Recreation Wildlife	L L	L L	Yes
Pigeon Creek	Wildlife	L	L	No

Table III.A.2 – Fountain Creek Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Log Hollow Creek	Recreation	L	L	Yes
Fountain Green Creek	Geologic/Hydrologic	M	L	Yes
Maple Canyon Creek	Scenic Recreation Cultural	M M L	L R L	Yes
Wales Canyon Creek	Historic	L	L	Yes

Table III.A.3 – Lower San Pitch Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Six Mile Canyon, including North & South Forks	Scenic Recreation Wildlife	M M M	L L L	No
Twelve Mile Canyon, including Headwaters of South Fork of Twelve Mile Canyon, South Fork of Twelve Mile Canyon & Cooley Creek *Note: Birch Creek, Beaver Creek, Clear Creek & North & South Pine Creeks were not included in the rating, since they are not integral to the main stem of the watercourse.*	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife	M M M M	L L L L	Yes

Table III.A.3 – Lower San Pitch Watershed continued

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Upper Salina Creek, including Jump Creek & Picklekeg Creek	Wildlife	M	R	Yes

Table III.A.4 – Manti Canyon Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Manti Canyon, including North Fork, Lowry Fork, Middle Fork & South Fork *Note: Birch Creek, Cottonwood Creek was not included in the rating, since it is not integral to the main stem of the watercourse.*	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife Historic Other Similar Values	M M M M L L	L L R L L L	No

Table III.A.5 – Middle San Pitch Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Pigeon Creek B	Wildlife	M	R	No
New Canyon	Recreation Wildlife	L M	L R	No
Ephraim Canyon, including White Fork Ledge & Cottonwood Creek (with headwaters)	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife	M M M M	L L L L	No

Table III.A.6 – Upper San Pitch Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
South San Pitch Canyon	Fish	M	R	Yes
Dry Creek	Historic	L	L	Yes
Oak Creek	Wildlife	M	R	Yes
Fairview Canyon	Scenic Recreation	M M	R R	Yes
South Fork of Cove Creek	Wildlife	M	L	Yes
Oak Creek B & Tributaries	Recreation	M	L	Yes
Canal Canyon & Hell Hole Canyon	Recreation	M	L	Yes

Table III.A.7 – Thistle Creek Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Blind Canyon	Wildlife Historic	L M	R R	Yes
Cox Canyon	Wildlife	L	R	Yes
Ives Canyon	Wildlife	L	R	Yes
Dry Creek	Wildlife	L	R	Yes
Hjorth Creek & tributaries	Wildlife	L	R	Yes
Long Ridge	Wildlife	L	R	Yes
Little Clear Creek	Wildlife	L	R	Yes
Rock Creek	Wildlife	L	R	Yes
North Fork Thistle Creek	Fish	M	L	Yes
South Fork Thistle Creek	Fish	M	L	Yes

Table III.A.8 – Quitchupah Creek Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
North & South Fork Quitchupah Creek & Quitchupah Creek	Recreation Historic Cultural	M L M	R L R	Yes

Table III.A.9 – Muddy Creek Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Upper Muddy Creek, including Upper Muddy Creek Headwaters, Black Fork Creek, Mill Creek, Fish Creek & Beaver Creek	Scenic Recreation Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	M M L M M	R L L L R	Yes
Lower Muddy Creek, including the South and North Forks of Muddy Creeks *Note: Horse Creek, Jason Creek, Meadow Gulch, Cowboy Creek & The Box are not included in the rating, since they are not integral to the main stem of the watercourse.*	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	M M L M M H M	L L L L R L R	Yes

Table III.A.10 – Ferron Creek Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Upper Ferron Creek, including North Fork of Big Bear Creek, Big Bear Creek, Cove Creek, Georges Fork, Lake Fork of Upper Ferron Creek & Indian Creek *Note: South Fork of Big Bear Creek, Lake Fork of Cove Creek, Duck Fork, Little Horse, Mill Stream, Willow Creek, Singleton Creek, and Wrigley Creek are not included in the rating, since they are not integral to the main stem of the watercourse.*	Scenic Recreation Wildlife Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	M M H L M M	R R L L R R	Yes
Dairy Creek & Stevens Creek	Scenic Recreation Historic Cultural	L L L M	L L L R	Yes
Birch Creek	Scenic Historic Cultural	L L M	L L R	
Lower Ferron Creek	Scenic Recreation Whitewater Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	M M M L H L	L L L L L L	Yes
Rock Creek	Historic Cultural	L L	L L	Yes

Table III.A.11 – Cottonwood Creek Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Lowry Water & Indian Canyon *Note: Bacon Rind Canyon & Potters Canyon are not included in the rating, since they are not integral to the main stem of the watercourse.*	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife	H M L H	L L L L	Yes
Black Canyon *Note: Mill Canyon & Bulger Canyon are not included in the rating, since they are not integral to the main stem of the watercourse.*	Scenic Recreation Wildlife	M M H	L L L	Yes
Reeder Canyon & Littles Creek	Scenic Recreation Wildlife	M M H	L L L	Yes
Beck Creek & Little Petes Hole	Scenic Recreation Wildlife	M M	L L L	Yes
Lower Seely Creek *Note: Olsen Canyon is not included in the rating, since it is not integral to the main stem or the watercourse.*	Scenic Recreation Wildlife	M M H	L L L	Yes
Swasey Creek	Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife Cultural	L M L	L L L	Yes
North Dragon Creek	Geologic/Hydrologic Cultural	L L	L L	Yes

Table III.A.11 – Cottonwood Creek Watershed continued

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Straight Canyon *Note: High Rating for Whitewater, but not free-flowing*	Scenic Recreation Whitewater Fisheries Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	M M H M L M L	R L R R L R L	No
Cottonwood Creek	Scenic Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	L L L L	L L L	Yes

Table III.A.12 – Huntington Creek Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Upper Huntington Creek & Boulger Canyon *Note: Swens Canyon, Burnout Canyon, Coal Canyon & Little Eccles Canyon are not included in the rating, since they are not integral to the main stem of the watercourse.*	Scenic Recreation Fish Historic Cultural	M M M L L	R R R L L	Yes
Coal Canyon	Wildlife Historic	M M	L R	No

Table III.A.12 – Huntington Creek Watershed continued

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Upper Left Fork of Huntington Creek, including Millers Flat, Spring Canyon, Lake Canyon, Rolfson Canyon, Staker Canyon, Jordan Canyon & Seeley Canyon	Scenic Recreation Wildlife Historic Cultural	M M M L L	N N R L L	Yes
Scad Valley *Note: Paradise Creek & Bennets Canyon are not included in the rating, since they are not integral to the main stem of the watercourse.*	Scenic Recreation Fish Wildlife Other Similar Values	M M M M M	R R R R N	Yes
Lower Left Fork of Huntington Creek *Note: Horse & Blind Canyons are not included in the rating, since they are not integral to the main stem of the watercourse.*	**Scenic** Recreation Fish	**H** M M	**R** R R	**Yes**
Huntington Creek	**Scenic** **Recreation** Whitewater Geologic/Hydrologic Fish Wildlife Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	**H** **H** M M M M H M M	**R** **R** R R R R L R R	**Yes**

Table III.A.12 – Huntington Creek Watershed continued

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Nuck Woodward Canyon	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife	M M L M	L L L L	No
Tie Fork Canyon, including Gentry Hollow & Wild Cattle Hollow	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fish Wildlife Cultural	M M M M H M	L L L R L L	Yes
Crandall Canyon, Mill Fork Canyon, Rilda Canyon, Meetinghouse Canyon, North Fork of Meetinghouse Canyon, Deer Creek, Maple Gulch & Stump Flat	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fish Wildlife	M M M M M	L L L L L	Yes

Table III.A.13 – Gordon Creek Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Bob Wright Canyon	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife	M M M H	L L L L	Yes
Second Water Canyon	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife	M M M H	L L L L	Yes
First Water Canyon	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife	M M M H	L L L L	Yes
Corner Canyon *Note: Seeley Canyon is not included in the rating, since it is not integral to the main stem of the watercourse.*	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife	M M M H	L L L L	Yes

Table III.A.14 – Scofield Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Pondtown Creek & Little Bear Creek	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife Historic Cultural	M M L M L L	L L L L L L	Yes
Fish Creek & Lower Gooseberry Creek *Note: French Creek, Mill Creek, Silver Creek, "C" Canyon, & Straight Fork are not included in the rating, since they are not integral to the main stem of the watercourse.*	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fish **Wildlife** Historic Cultural	M M L M **H** L L	L L L R **R** L L	**Yes**
Mud Creek Tributaries, including Woods Canyon, Winter Quarters Canyon, Green Canyon, Eccles Canyon, Boardinghouse Canyon, Finn Canyon & Mud Creek	Scenic Recreation Wildlife Historic Cultural	L M M M L	L L L R L	Yes
Winter Quarters Canyon	Scenic Recreation Wildlife	L M M	L L L	Yes
Upper Gooseberry Creek	Scenic Recreation	M H	N N	No

Table III.A.15 – Lake Fork Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Dairy Fork & East Dairy Fork	Wildlife	L	L	Yes
Lake Fork Creek, including Right, West & East Forks of Lake Fork Creek	Recreation Wildlife	L L	L L	Yes
Sweat Creek	Recreation Wildlife	L L	L L	Yes
Right and Left Forks of Clear Creek	Recreation Historic	M L	R L	Yes

B. La Sal Division

Table III.B.1 – South Cottonwood Wash Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
North Fork of Whiskers & Whiskers Draw	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic **Cultural**	M L **H**	R L **N**	**Yes**
Hammond Canyon	**Scenic** Recreation **Geologic/Hydrologic** Wildlife Historic **Cultural**	**H** M **H** M L **H**	**R** R **N** R L **N**	**Yes**
Notch Canyon	**Scenic** Recreation **Geologic/Hydrologic** Wildlife Historic **Cultural**	**H** M **H** M L **H**	**R** R **N** R L **N**	**Yes**
South Cottonwood Creek	Recreation Historic Cultural	M L M	L L R	No
Posey Canyon	**Scenic** Recreation **Geologic/Hydrologic** Historic **Cultural** Other Similar Values	**H** M **H** L **H** M	**R** R **R** L **N** R	**Yes**
Chippean & Allen Canyons *Note: Deep Canyon & Mule Canyon are not included in the rating, since they are not integral to the main stem of the watercourse.*	**Scenic** Recreation **Geologic/Hydrologic** Historic **Cultural** Other Similar Values	**H** M **H** L **H** M	**R** R **R** L **N** R	**Yes**
Dry Wash & Brush Basin Wash	Scenic Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	L L M L	L L N L	No

Table III.B.2 – Arch Canyon Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Butts, Arch & Texas Canyons	**Scenic** Recreation **Geologic/Hydrologic** Wildlife **Cultural** Other Similar Values	**H** M **H** M **H** M	**N** R **N** R **N** L	**Yes**

Table III.B.3 – Grand Gulch Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
White Canyon & Burch Canyon	Wildlife Cultural	M M	R R	Yes

Table III.B.4 – Dark Canyon Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Upper Dark Canyon, including Drift Canyon, Horse Pasture Canyon, Rig Canyon, Peavine & Kigalia Canyon	Scenic Recreation **Geologic/Hydrologic** Wildlife Historic **Cultural** Other Similar Values	M M **H** M M **H** M	R N **N** N R **N** N	**Yes**
Lower Dark Canyon, including Poison Canyon, Deadman Canyon, Trail Canyon, Warren Canyon, Woodenshoe Canyon & Cherry Canyon	**Scenic** Recreation **Geologic/Hydrologic** Wildlife **Cultural** Other Similar Values	**H** M **H** M **H** M	**N** N **N** N **N** N	**Yes**

Table III.B.5 – Gypsum Canyon Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Ruin Canyon, Bull Canyon & Calf Canyon	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife Cultural	M M M M M	N R L R R	Yes
Beef Basin Wash	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife Cultural	M M M M	N L R R	Yes

Table III.B.6 – Colorado River/Moab Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Rating of ORV's H = High M = Moderate L = Low	Scale of Importance N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	Free Flowing
Salt Creek	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic	M L	N L	Yes
Davis & Stevens Canyons, including the Forks of Steven Canyon	Scenic Wildlife Historic Cultural	L M L M	R R L R	Yes
Upper North Cottonwood, including Reservoir Canyon, Vega Creek, Blue Creek, Tuerto Creek, Trough Canyon & Hop Creek	Scenic Recreation Geologic/Hydrologic Fish Historic Cultural	M M L L M M	R L L R R N	Yes
North Cottonwood Creek	Scenic Recreation Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	M M M M M	R R N N R	Yes
Shay Canyon & Titus Creek	Scenic	L	R	Yes
Upper Indian Creek	Scenic Recreation Fish Wildlife Historic Other Similar Values	M M M M M M	R R L R R R	Yes
Lower Indian Creek	Scenic Recreation Wildlife Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	M M M L L M	R R L R R N	Yes
Harts Draw	Wildlife	M	R	No
Big Canyon & Bridge Canyon	Wildlife	M	R	No

Table III.B.7 – Montezuma Creek Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Spring Creek & Clay Draw	Historic	L	L	No
North Canyon, Bankhead Creek, Pole Creek, North Fork of South Creek, South Creek & Shingle Mill Draw	Historic Cultural Other Similar Values	L M L	L R L	No
Verdure Creek & North Fork of Verdure Creek	Scenic Recreation Fish Historic Cultural	M M M L M	R L R L R	No

Table III.B.8 – Devil Canyon Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Devil Canyon	Scenic Recreation Cultural	M M M	R R R	Yes

Table III.B.9 – Johnson Creek Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Johnson Creek	Scenic Recreation Historic Cultural	M M M M	R L L R	No
Bull Dog, Carol Canyon & Recapture Canyon	Recreation Wildlife Historic	M M L	L L L	Yes

Table III.B.10 – Mill Creek Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Upper Hell Canyon	Historic	L	R	Yes
Lower Hell Canyon	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Fish	M M M	R R R	Yes
Pack Creek	Fish	M	R	Yes
Brumley Creek & Dorry Creek	Historic Cultural	L M	R L	Yes
Upper Mill Creek, including Horse Creek, Wet Fork & Dry Fork/ Shumman Gulch	Recreation Fish Historic	M M L	L R R	Yes
Mill Creek Gorge	**Scenic** Recreation **Geologic/Hydrologic** **Other Similar Values**	**H** M **H** **H**	**N** R **R** **R**	**Yes**

Table III.B.11 – Geyser Creek Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Upper Geyser Creek, including Upper Dark Canyon	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic	M L	R L	Yes
Upper Deep Creek	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic	M L	R L	Yes
Roc Creek	**Scenic** **Geologic/Hydrologic** Fish	**H** **H** L	**N** **R** R	**Yes**
West Paradox Creek, including Buckeye Creek & Willow Basin Creek	Cultural	M	R	Yes

Table III.B.12 – La Sal Creek Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
La Sal Creek Headwaters, Beaver Creek, Chicken Creek, South Fork of Beaver Creek, Doe Creek, Deer Springs Creek & La Sal Creek	Fish Wildlife Other Similar Values	M M M	L L R	Yes
Pole Spring Canyon, including Two Mile Creek & Hang Dog Creek	Wildlife	L	L	Yes
Hop Creek	Other Similar Values	M	L	Yes

Table III.B.13 – Lower Dolores Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Upper Fisher Valley	Recreation	M	L	Yes
Lower Fisher Valley & Bull Canyon	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic	M M	L R	Yes
Upper Beaver Creek, and Bear & Sids Draw	Scenic	M	L	Yes
Lower Beaver Creek	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Fish Other Similar Values	M M H M	R R L R	Yes

Table III.B.14 – Castle Valley Watershed

Watercourse Segment Name	**Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values**	**Rating of ORV's** H = High M = Moderate L = Low	**Scale of Importance** N = National R = Regional L = Less than Regional	**Free Flowing**
Mason Draw & Porcupine Draw	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Wildlife	M L M	L L L	Yes
Miners Basin	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic **Historic**	M M **H**	R R **R**	**Yes**
Pinhook Creek & Pacer Creek *Note: High Values, but not free-flowing*	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Historic Cultural	M H M H	L N R R	No
Willow Basin & Bachelor Basin	Wildlife	L	L	Yes
Castle Creek & Spring Branch	Geologic/Hydrologic	M	L	Yes

IV. Watercourses or Watercourse Segments Considered Eligible for Suitability Study in the Wild and Scenic River Designation Process

Section IV.A & Section IV.B display watercourses or watercourse segments with outstandingly remarkable values rated "High", with a " National" or "Regional" Scale of Importance, and free flowing determinations. These watercourses are displayed by County and National Forest Division. As noted in Section II.B on page 28, watercourses with ratings of "High" are considered Eligible for a tentative Wild and Scenic River Classification of "Wild", "Scenic" or "Recreational". *(Refer to the maps in Section V - Appendices A and B for the location of the "Eligible" watercourses.)*

Section IV.C includes descriptions of the Eligible Watercourses or Watercourse Segments. These descriptions cover a ½ -mile wide corridor (¼ - mile on either side of the watercourse). The outstandingly remarkable value(s) of the Eligible Watercourses and Watercourse Segments are described, along with general information on other associated resource values, including free-flowing determinations.

A. Manti Division – Ferron/Price Ranger District

Emery County
(2 Eligible Watercourses)

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance (Significance)	Tentative Classification
Lower Left Fork of Huntington Creek	Scenic	Regional	Scenic
Huntington Creek	Scenic Recreation	Regional Regional	Recreational

Carbon County, San Pete County and Utah County
(1 Eligible Watercourse)

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance (Significance)	Tentative Classification
Fish Creek, including Lower Gooseberry Creek ***Note:*** ***The mileage by county is as follows:*** ***-Utah County - 3.25 miles*** ***-San Pete County – 13.77 miles*** ***-Carbon County – 4.20 miles***	Wildlife	Regional	Scenic -17.35 miles from headwaters of Fish Creek and the beginning of Lower Gooseberry Creek to junction of Fish Creek with Lower Gooseberry Creek Recreation -3.98 miles from junction of Fish Creek and Gooseberry Creek to the Forest boundary

B. La Sal Division – Monticello Ranger District

San Juan County
(10 Eligible Watercourses)

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance (Significance)	Tentative Classification
North Fork of Whiskers, including Whiskers Draw	Cultural	National	Recreational
Hammond Canyon	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Cultural	Regional National National	Scenic
Notch Canyon	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Cultural	Regional National National	Scenic
Posey Canyon	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Cultural	Regional Regional National	Scenic
Chippean & Allen Canyons	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Cultural	Regional Regional National	Scenic – Chippean Canyon Recreational – Allen Canyon

San Juan County
(Eligible Watercourses continued)

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance (Significance)	Tentative Classification
Butts Canyon, Arch Canyon & Texas Canyon	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Cultural	National National National	Scenic
Upper Dark Canyon, including Drift Canyon, Horse Pasture Canyon, Rig Canyon, Peavine & Kigalia Canyon	Geologic/Hydrologic Cultural	National National	Recreational
Lower Dark Canyon, including Poison Canyon, Deadman Canyon, Trail Canyon, Warren Canyon and Woodenshoe & Cherry Canyons	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Cultural	National National National	Wild

B. La Sal Division – Moab Ranger District

San Juan County *continued*
And Montrose County Colorado

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance (Significance)	Tentative Classification
Mill Creek Gorge	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic Other Similar Values	National Regional Regional	Wild
Roc Creek ***Note:*** ***The mileage by County is as follows:*** ***-San Juan County, Utah – 0.38 miles*** ***-Montrose County, Colorado – 9.02 miles***	Scenic Geologic/Hydrologic	National Regional	Wild

Grand County
(1 Eligible Watercourse)

Watercourse	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Scale of Importance (Significance)	Tentative Classification
Miners Basin	Historic	Regional	Recreational

C. Descriptions of Eligible Watercourses or Watercourse Segments

1. Manti Division – Ferron/Price Ranger District

a. Emery County

Lower Left Fork of Huntington Creek		
Outstandingly Remarkable Values	**Scale of Importance**	**Tentative WSR Classification**
• Scenic	• Regional	❖ Scenic

Location and Length – The watercourses extends 4.49 miles from the Upper Left Fork of Huntington Creek to the confluence with Huntington Creek in Huntington Canyon.

4.49 miles on National Forest System Lands

Description of the Outstanding Remarkable Value –
Scenic – The canyon areas of these segments exhibit rich diversity vegetation and geology. Aspen and mountain brush covered south facing slopes, conifer cover on north facing slopes, lush riparian vegetation along crystal clear streams, and rock outcrops and ledges provide outstanding scenery in canyon environments. As with the higher elevations of Huntington Canyon, the beauty and diversity of this canyon attract thousands of visitors each year.

Description of the Physical/Biological Setting –
Geological and Hydrological Processes – This watercourse also occupies an area formed by the erosional forces of water that cut through the North Horn, Price River, Castlegate sandstone, and Blackhawk formations. Over thousands of years, water flowing towards the valley floors on the east side of the Wasatch Plateau, formed "V" shaped canyons and side canyons. Erosional forces have created a well-defined canyon with steep side slopes and rock outcrops. Soil development ranges from poor, near ridge tops, to moderately deep in zones of accumulation at the end of the watercourse. Soil profiles are shallow to moderately deep, depending on slope gradient and deposition patterns.

Although not as large in size or mass as in the upper watershed area, slides, slumps and mass movement occur when soils are saturated. Slumping is common where the North Horn material is cut by roads or other surface disturbing activities.

Landtype associations are Steep Dissected Canyons, Shallow Upland Canyons, and Canyons and Ridgelands. The Blackhawk formation is the most common formation in the subsurface geology.

Ecology – There are aspen type and grass-sedge communities in the upper reaches of this watercourse. These communities transition to Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir on the adjacent slopes. The Douglas-fir type, including blue spruce and white fir and some ponderosa pine are found at the lower end of the watercourse. The conifer cover is broken up with patches of mountain brush species and Low Willow Community types.

Riparian vegetation consists of willows, water sedges and grasses.

Fish and Wildlife – Brook trout, rainbow trout, tiger trout, brown trout and Yellowstone cutthroat communities are found in the stream. These nonindigenous species were stocked by early settlers and replaced the original Colorado River cutthroat trout. Sculpins, whitefish and suckers also exist.

Left Fork Huntington Creek is also part of the significant contiguous river corridors in the watershed that provide the best opportunity for successful cutthroat trout management.

There are also no known threatened or endangered wildlife species in the watercourse corridor, but Manti La Sal National Forest personnel do monitor the northern goshawk (a sensitive species). Golden eagles and red tailed hawks also inhabit the corridor, and bald eagles migrate through the area in the early winter. The corridor area contains potential nesting habitat for peregrine falcons.

The watershed is very important elk and mule deer habitat, especially for fawning and rearing of these big game animals.

Riparian, spruce/fir, pinyon-juniper and other plant communities in the corridor of the watershed are considered important habitat of Neotropical migrant birds.

Various predator species exist throughout the watershed (mountain lions, coyotes, and bears).

Description of the Human Uses –

Transportation Routes –The confluence of this watercourse with Huntington Creek occurs along the Huntington Canyon Scenic Byway (State Highway 31). The Left Fork of the Huntington Creek National Recreation Trail (131) parallels the total length of the watercourse. Trail crossings occur at several

locations along the creek. Trail bridges or low water crossings have been constructed or installed at these stream crossings.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Left Fork Huntington Creek and Huntington Creek are the main attractions in the watershed. These creeks and adjacent terrain serve as base areas for exceptional recreation opportunities, such as camping, fishing, horseback riding, hiking and sightseeing.

The Forks of the Huntington Campground is located at the confluence of the Lower Left Fork of Huntington and Huntington Creeks.

Historic and Cultural – Historic values and sites are evident throughout the area, such as cattle and sheep grazing camps, and logging and sawmill sites. Civilian Conservation Corps restoration projects, and irrigation systems are evident.

Paleo-Indian cultures used the area in the summer for hunting. These cultures were followed by the Archaic people who used the area along ridgelines and perennial water sources for hunting. The Fremont culture also used the area for hunting game during summer months. Ute tribes were the next inhabitants of the area, using the higher elevations areas of the segments area during the summer to hunt deer, mountain sheep and elk. The Ute's traditional use was eventually interrupted by the historic sheep herding by settlers of both sides of the Wasatch Plateau. Prehistoric rock shelters, alcoves and rock art are located in some of these segments.

Diversions and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions on the stream channel.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifica-tions	Overall Rating & Scale
Lower Left Fork of Huntington Creek	High	Low	High	Highly Appro-priate	High Regional

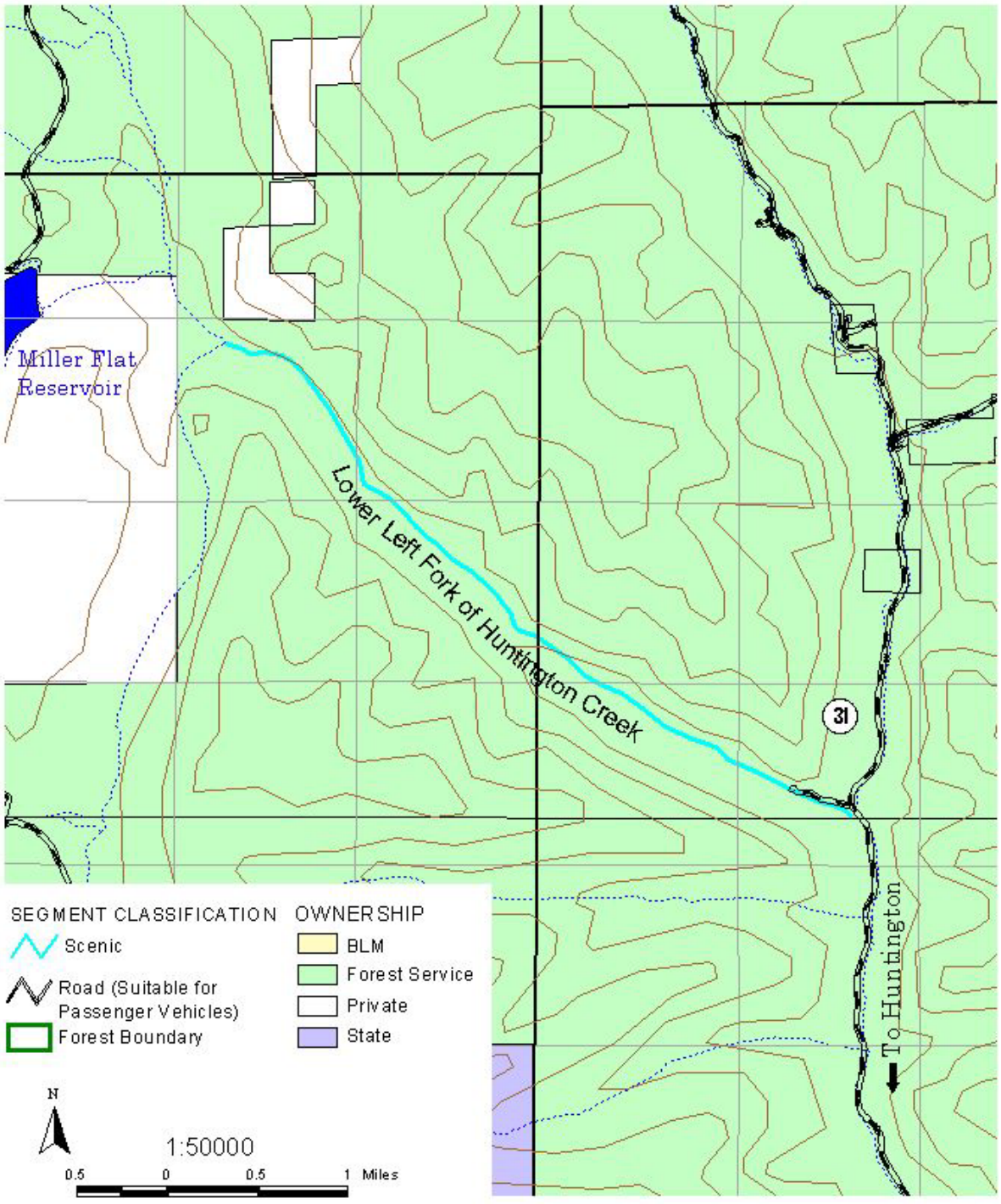
Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		**Lower Left Fork of Huntington Creek** – from Upper Left Fork of Huntington Creek to the confluence with Huntington Creek – 4.49 miles			
Wild:		**Scenic:**		**Recreational:**	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	Y	Readily accessible by road. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	Y	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	**N**	**SCENIC**	**Y**		**N**

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive

Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Lower Left Fork of
Huntington Creek Segment
(Ferron / Price District)



Huntington Creek		
Outstandingly Remarkable Values	**Scale of Importance**	**Tentative WSR Classification**
• Scenic • Recreation	• Regional • Regional	❖ Recreational

Location and Length – The watercourses extends 19.66 miles from the outlet at Electric Lake to the point of diversion at the Huntington Power Plant.

14.01 miles on National Forest System Lands
0.44 miles on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management
0.96 miles on lands administered by the State of Utah
4.25 miles on private lands

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –
Scenic – The canyon area is narrow, with a willow/riparian bottom and tree covered slide slopes. The corridor of the creek exhibits rich diversity in vegetation and geology. The canyon areas and side canyons are capped with sandstone formations. The colorful geology, aspen and mountain brush on south facing slopes, conifer cover on north facing slopes, lush riparian vegetation along crystal clear streams, and rock outcrops and ledges all provide outstanding scenery in canyon environments. As with the higher elevations of Huntington Canyon, the beauty and diversity of these canyons attract thousands of visitors each year.

The Huntington Canyon and Eccles National Scenic Byways and Skyline Drive Scenic Backway are the principal access routes in the area. These well-travel roads provide access to several Forest development roads and the trails located within the corridor.

Recreation – Huntington Creek is the main attraction in the watershed. The creek and adjacent terrain serve as base areas for exceptional recreation opportunities, such as camping, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, all terrain vehicle use, driving for pleasure, and rock climbing. The Castle Valley Ridge Trail system is also located within the corridor of the watercourse.

Popular recreations sites adjacent to the creek are as follows:
Fly fishing parking along the upper and middle reaches
Mill Canyon Trail Head
Old Folks Flat Campground
Stuart Guard Station
Pole Canyon Trailhead
Forks of the Huntington Campground
Left Fork of Huntington Creek Trailhead

Horse Canyon Trailhead
Bull Pasture Trailhead
Wild Cattle and Gentry Hollow railheads
Birch Springs Picnic Area
Bear Creek Campground

The creek also supports a significant brown trout sport fishery and fishing pressure is high.

Cross-country skiing also occurs on some of the trails within the canyon area during winter months.

Description of the Physical/Biological Setting –
Geological and Hydrological Processes – This watercourse also occupies the areas formed by the erosional forces of water that cut through the North Horn, Price River, Castlegate sandstone, and Blackhawk formations. Over thousands of years, water flowing towards the valley floors on the east side of the Wasatch Plateau, formed "V" shaped canyons and side canyons. Erosional forces have created well-defined canyons with steep side slopes and rock outcrops. Relatively flat terrain is associated with the flood plains of the creek. Soil development ranges from poor, near ridge tops, to moderately deep in zones of accumulation at the end of the segments. Soil profiles are shallow to moderately deep, depending on slope gradient and deposition patterns.

Although not as large in size or mass as in the upper watershed area, slides, slumps and mass movement occur when soils are saturated. Slumping is common where the North Horn material is cut by roads or other surface disturbing activities.

Landtype associations are Steep Dissected Canyons, Shallow Upland Canyons, and Canyons and Ridgelands. The Steep Dissected Canyons Landtype is the most abundant and occupies a long reach of Huntington Creek. The Blackhawk formation is the most common formation in the subsurface geology.

Ecology – Huntington Canyon exhibits a diverse vegetative cover, with vegetative zones influenced by elevation, soil and aspect. Pinyon-juniper woodlands are found at the lower end of the segment, with an understory of sagebrush and grass species. As elevation increases, the ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir zones occupy the northeast facing slopes of the canyon, with mountain brush (Gamble oak & Mountain mahogany), grasses and shrubs on southwest facing slopes.

Cottonwood community types and sumac, sedges and grasses border the creek near the mouth of Huntington Canyon. A mosaic of cottonwood community types, and spruce, river birch, sedges, grasses, and forbs occupy streamside areas from the Forest boundary to the Left Fork of Huntington Canyon. In the upper reaches of this segment, Low Willow Community types dominate the riparian overstory, with sedges and hairgrass in the understory.

Fish and Wildlife –The aquatic communities are brook trout, rainbow trout, tiger trout, brown trout and Yellowstone cutthroat. These nonindigenous species were stocked by early settlers and replaced the original Colorado River cutthroat trout. Sculpins, whitefish and suckers also exist.

Huntington Creek supports a significant brown trout sport fishery (from the Forest boundary upstream to Electric Lake dam). The canyon portion of Huntington Creek and the reservoirs receive the heaviest fishing pressure.

There are no known threatened or endangered wildlife species in the corridor, but Manti La Sal National Forest personnel do monitor the northern goshawk (a sensitive species). Golden eagles and red tailed hawks inhabit the corridor of the watercourse, and bald eagles migrate through the area in the early winter. The watercourse area contains potential nesting habitat for peregrine falcons.

Beaver are present.

The corridor of the creek is very important mule deer and elk habitat, especially for fawning, calving and rearing of these big game animals. The mule deer population is presently below herd objectives.

Winter range is considered to be the limiting factor for mule deer and elk populations. The quality of deer and elk winter range has steadily decreased as pinyon pine trees have replaced juniper savannas.
Riparian, spruce/fir, pinyon-juniper and other plant communities in the watershed are considered important habitat of Neotropical migrant birds.

Various predator species exist throughout the watershed (mountain lions, coyotes, and bears).

Description of the Human Uses –
Transportation Routes –The Huntington Canyon National Scenic Byway (State Highway 31) is the principal access route through Huntington Canyon. This highway parallels the watercourse the total length, and crosses the watercourse several times. Culverts or bridges have been constructed or installed at these crossings. The highway also provides access to several

Forest development roads located along the total length of the canyon. Several of these roads provide access to existing coal mine operations.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Private lands are located in the lower reaches.

Electrical distribution and transmission lines traverse portions of the watercourse, providing electrical power to areas within and outside of the watershed.

Active coal mines, consisting of access roads, portals, underground operations, and support facilities exist in Deer Creek, Rilda Canyon, and Crandall Canyon (Segment 10). Coal is transported by truck from these mines to distribution points outside of the watershed. The Huntington Canyon National Scenic Byway is the principal haul route out of the watershed area.

Historic – Values and sites are evident throughout the area and are classified as highly significant, due to their high site integrity, high potential for educational and interpretive programs, and high potential for listing eligibility.

Historic cattle and sheep grazing camps, logging and sawmill sites, coal mining sites, Civilian Conservation Corps restoration projects, and irrigation systems are evident. The historic Stuart Guard Station is located at the confluence of Nuck Woodward Canyon and Huntington Creek and represents early Forest Service management uses in the watershed. Early settlers also used the corridor as access to favorite outdoor recreation areas. An example of this use is the historic fisherman's trail in Nuck Woodward Canyon that originates in the old mining community of Hiawatha. Old Folks Flat Campground was also a popular

Cultural – Paleo-Indian cultures used the area in the summer for hunting. These cultures were followed by the Archaic people who used the area along ridgelines and perennial water sources for hunting. The Fremont culture also used the area for hunting game during summer months. Ute tribes were the next inhabitants of the area, using the higher elevations areas of the segments area during the summer to hunt deer, mountain sheep and elk. The Ute's traditional use was eventually interrupted by the historic sheep herding by settlers of both sides of the Wasatch Plateau. Prehistoric rock shelters, alcoves and rock art are located in some of these segments.

Diversions and Channel Modifications –There are no diversions on the stream channel. The dam at Electric Lake at the beginning of the segment and the Huntington Power Plant diversion at the end of the segment are considered segment breaks and, therefore, are not part of the watercourse.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifications	Overall Rating & Scale
Huntington Creek	High	High	High	Highly Appropriate	High National

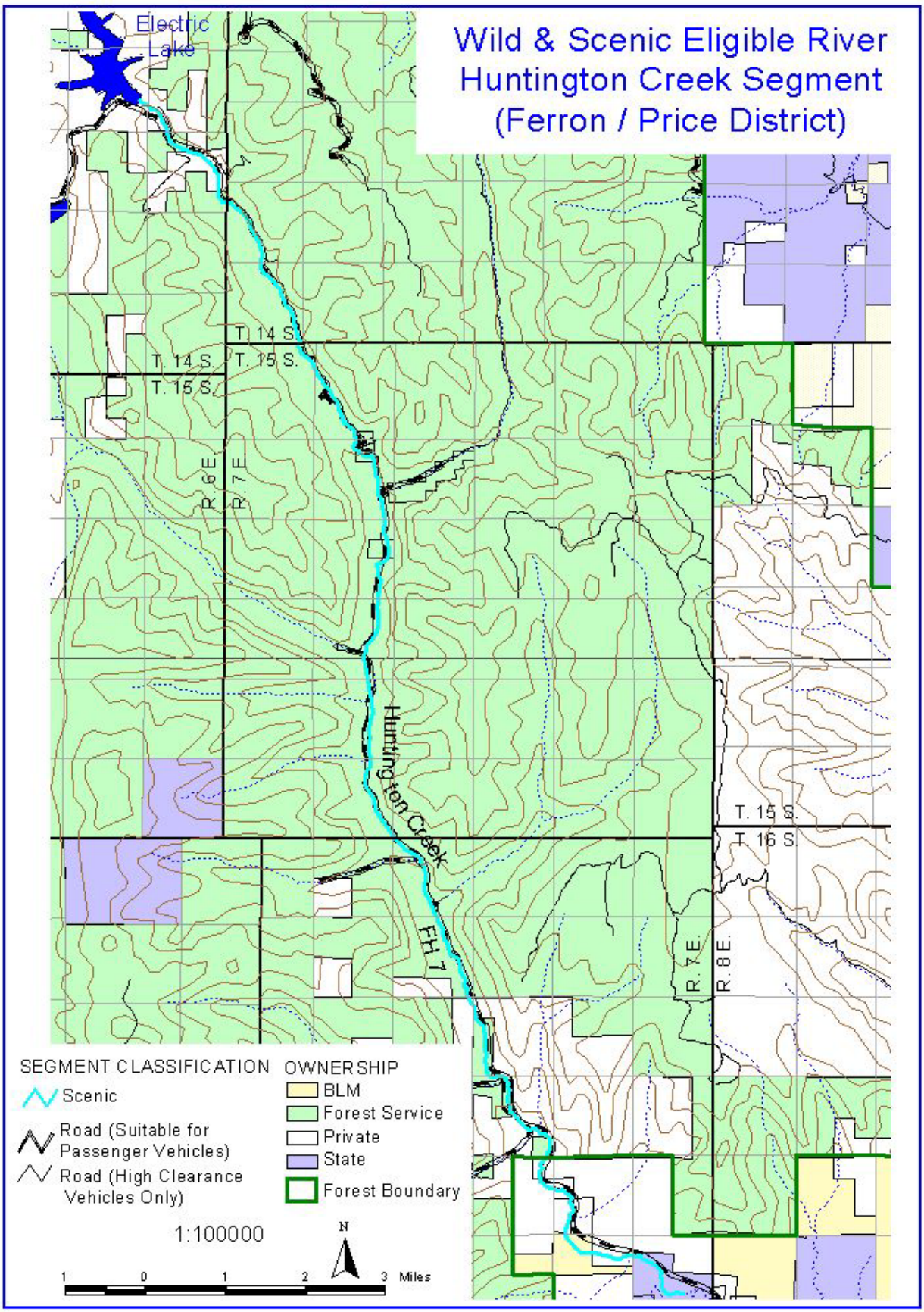
Recreation Value									
Segment	Criteria and Rating								
Name	Length of Season	Diversity of Use	Experience Quality	Access	Level of Use	Associated Opportunities	Attraction	Sites & Facilities	Overall Rating & Scale
Huntington Creek	High	High	Moderate	Highly Appropriate	Appropriate	High	High	Low	High National

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		**Huntington Creek** – from the outlet at Electric Lake to the point of diversion at the Huntington Power Plant - 19.66 miles			
Wild:		**Scenic:**		**Recreational:**	
Free of impoundments. *	N	Free of impoundments. *	N	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	Y
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	N	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	Y
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	N	Readily accessible by road. **	Y
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	Y
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	**N**		**N**	**RECREATIONAL**	**Y**

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive


Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Huntington Creek Segment
(Ferron / Price District)
Electric Lake
T. 14 S.
T. 15 S.
T. 14 S.
T. 15 S.
R. 6 E.
R. 7 E.
Huntington Creek
FH 7
T. 15 S.
T. 16 S.
R. 7 E.
R. 8 E.
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION
Scenic
Road (Suitable for Passenger Vehicles)
Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Private
State
Forest Boundary
1:100000
N
1 0 1 2 3 Miles

1. Manti Division – Ferron/Price Ranger District

b. Carbon County, Sanpete County, Utah County

Fish Creek Including Lower Gooseberry Creek		
Outstandingly Remarkable Values	**Scale of Importance**	**Tentative WSR Classification**
• Wildlife	• Regional	❖ Scenic From headwaters of Fish Creek and Lower Gooseberry Creek to the junction of Fish Creek & Lower Gooseberry creek (17.24 miles) ❖ Recreational From the junction of Fish Creek & Lower Gooseberry Creek to the Forest boundary (3.98 miles)

Location and Length – The watercourses extends 21.01 miles from the headwaters along the east crest of the Wasatch Plateau to the Forest boundary.

3.25 miles on National Forest System Lands – Utah County
13.77 miles on National Forest System Lands – San Pete County
4.20 miles on National Forest System Lands – Carbon County

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Value –
Wildlife – The watercourses provide high quality habitat for a wide diversity of species from Willow Flycatcher to moose and black bear. Such quality and diversity of habitat is unique to the region. There are at least 54 species of birds including species such as Red-napped Sapsucker, Northern Goshawk, Broad-tailed Hummingbird and Yellow-breasted Chat. The site contains the largest breeding population of Willow Flycatchers known in the State of Utah. Upper Fish Creek has been noted as an "outstanding example of good riparian management". The watercourses also provide habitat for diverse raptor species, such as golden eagles and red tailed hawks.

The area also provides very high quality, relatively undisturbed, summer and fall habitat for mule deer and elk, including habitat for fawning, calving and rearing. Beaver use the riparian habitat for habitat, and bear frequent the corridors of the watercourses.

Description of the Physical/Biological Setting –

General Scenery – Fish Creek and tributaries generally occupy broad canyon areas with canyon bottom riparian vegetation, and aspen and spruce covered slopes. Slopes are long, with moderate grades. Soils are deep, and little to no surface rock and rock outcrops exist. The streams within these broad canyons have meandered over time, and have created small meadow areas along canyon bottoms. The canyons remain fairly wide from the headwaters to the Pleasant Valley area. Sagebrush and other mountain brush species become more prevalent in the lower elevations of the segment.

Geological and Hydrological Process –The geologic strata consist of North Horn formation in the headwaters, and the Blackhawk formation in the canyon areas. Star Point sandstone is found at lower elevations, near Scofield Reservoir.

The canyon mouth widens and the watercourse cut through alluvial fans east of Scofield Reservoir.

Soils on canyon side slopes are stable. Cobbles and gravels are deposited along the canyon portion of the segments. At the canyon mouth, the creeks meander through alluvial material prior to entering Scofield Reservoir, and undercut banks are a common hydrologic feature.

Ecology – The upper headwaters have a mixture of grass/forb meadow and Engelmann spruce/subalpine fir vegetation types. The conifer cover extends from the headwaters to mid-canyon elevations. The creeks then descend through sagebrush and mountain brush species for the remaining length.

Carex, grasses, and forbs are the principal riparian vegetation types in the headwaters. Willow and aspen dominant the riparian zone at mid-elevation.

Fish –The canyon areas have high habitat quality for fish. Ripples, pools, riparian cover, and woody debris are favorable factors. The meandering feature of the lower reaches has created undercut banks, which serve as good hiding cover for fish. These lower reaches are also good spawning habitat, due to cobbles and gravels in the streambeds.

Yellowstone cutthroat trout and rainbow trout have been introduced in these watercourses.

Description of the Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – Forest Development Road (FDR) 123) provides access to the lower end of the Fish Creek. This road originates at Scofield Reservoir and provides access to Fish Creek Campground and the trailhead for the Fish Creek National Recreation Trail (130) approximately 2.0 miles east of Scofield Reservoir. Trail 130 parallels Fish Creek the entire distance. Other trails cross and parallel Lower Gooseberry Creek.

Existing Facilities, Infrastructure and Current Uses – The watercourses are mostly free from management uses and facilities and infrastructure, with the exception of livestock, boundary fences, and campground and trailhead facilities at the lower end.

Current recreation uses are hunting, fishing, camping, driving for pleasure, horseback riding, and mountain biking. Areas also receive snowmobile and cross country ski use during winter months.

Several large brush areas within the segment corridor have been burned as part of Forest Service prescribed burning actions. The visual effects of these burns are not noticeable after one or two seasons.

The watercourses are within sheep grazing allotments.

There have been no recent timber sales and none are planned.

Historic and Cultural – Old roads and trails related to early coal mining are evident in Fish Creek and tributaries.

Archaic and Fremont cultures used the area, but evidence is minimal. Native American Indian uses are unknown.

Diversions and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions or significant channel modifications.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Wildlife Values				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Habitat Quality	Diversity of Species	Abundance of Species	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Fish Creek, including Lower Gooseberry Creek	High	High	High	High Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		**Fish Creek, including Lower Gooseberry Creek** – Fish Creek - from the headwaters of Fish Creek along the east crest of the Wasatch Plateau to the junction with Lower Gooseberry Creek; and Gooseberry Creek - from the beginning point of Lower Gooseberry Creek to the junction of Fish Creek and Lower Gooseberry Creek – 17.24 miles			
Wild:		**Scenic:**		**Recreational:**	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	Y	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area are. **	Y	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	**N**	**SCENIC**	**Y**		**N**

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

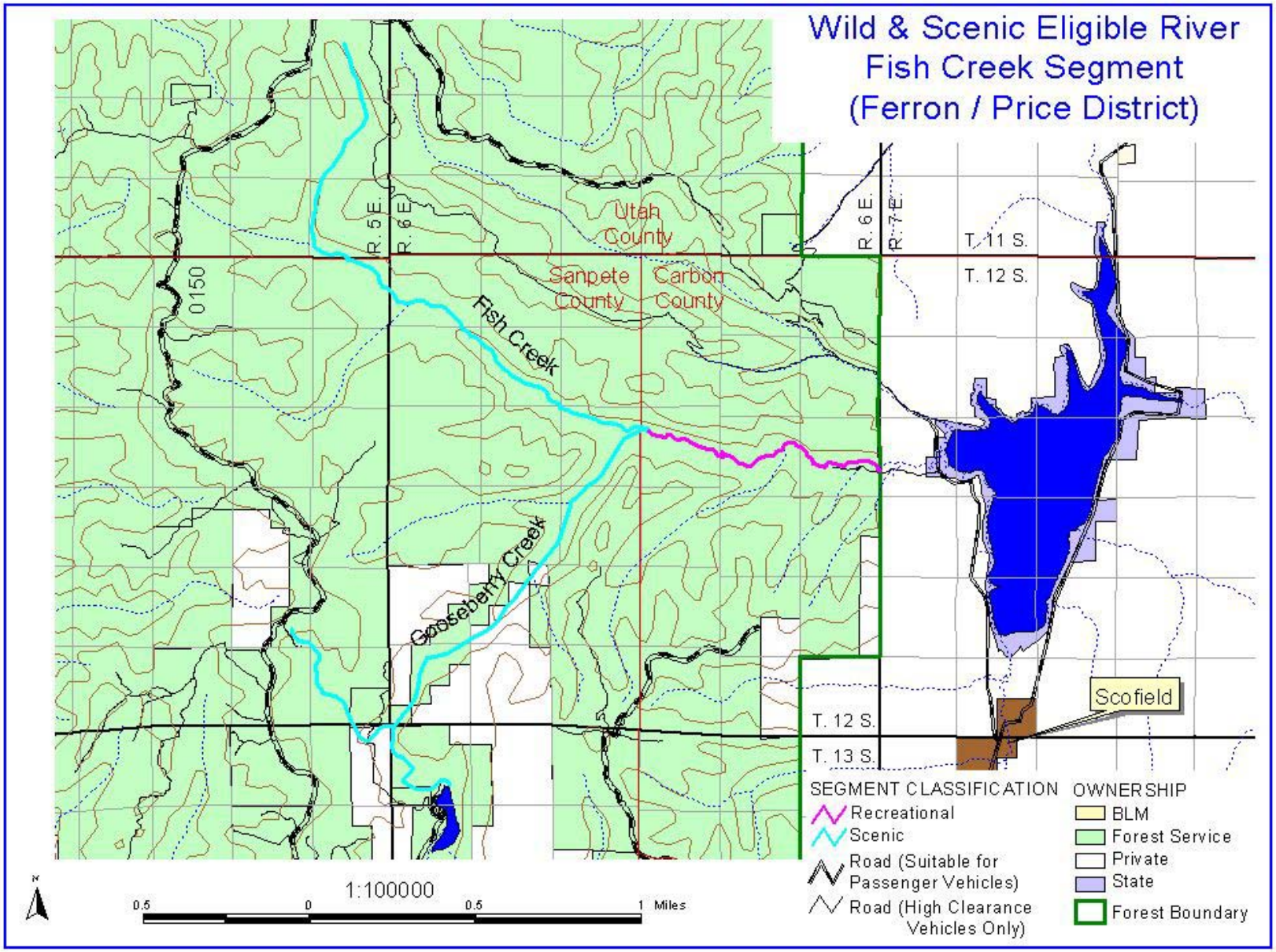
**Standards that are mutually exclusive

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		**Fish Creek** – from the junction of Fish Creek & Lower Gooseberry Creek to the Forest boundary – 3.98 miles			
Wild:		**Scenic:**		**Recreational:**	
Free of impoundments. *	N	Free of impoundments. *	N	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	Y
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	Y
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	N	Readily accessible by roads. **	Y
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	Y
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	**N**		**N**	**RECREATIONAL**	**Y**

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive


Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Fish Creek Segment
(Ferron / Price District)
R. 5 E.
R. 6 E.
R. 6 E.
R. 7 E.
T. 11 S.
T. 12 S.
T. 12 S.
T. 13 S.
0150
Utah County
Sanpete County
Carbon County
Fish Creek
Gooseberry Creek
Scofield
1:100000
0.5
0
0.5
1 Miles
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION
Recreational
Scenic
Road (Suitable for Passenger Vehicles)
Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Private
State
Forest Boundary

2. La Sal Division – Monticello Ranger District

a. San Juan County

North Fork of Whiskers Including Whiskers Draw		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	**Scale of Importance**	**Tentative WSR Classification**
• Cultural	• National	❖ Recreational

Location and Length – The watercourse and tributaries extends 19.18 miles from the headwaters along the Milk Ranch Point Mesa to the common junction of North Fork of Whiskers and Whiskers Draw.

10.23 miles on National Forest System Lands
4.77 miles on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management
1.11 miles on lands administered by the State of Utah
3.07 miles on private lands

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Value –
Cultural – Archaic and Ancestral Puebloan cliff structures, rock shelters and rock art are scattered throughout the canyon bottoms and side canyons, and the evident indicates the watercourse corridors were used extensively by these cultures. "Cave 7", a landmark archeological discovery, is located on the potion of the segment administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

The sites have a high rating for significance, site integrity, education and interpretation opportunities and national listing eligibility.

Paiute Indians also used the canyon areas for both habitation and hunting.

Description of the Physical/Biological Setting –
General Scenery –The scenic features of these watercourses are massive sandstone canyon walls with rounded domes and meandering valley bottoms. Canyon walls are 150 feet or more in height, and erosive actions of thousands of years have created large alcoves in the sandstone walls and cliffs. Many of these alcoves are framed by small stands of conifers near or within the alcove itself. There are variations and contrasts in color between the different shades of green of the vegetation, and the tans and pale yellows of the sandstone. Seasonal changes in color occur in scattered pockets of cottonwood trees found along the canyon bottoms.

Geological and Hydrological Processes –The watercourses consists of meandering valleys below wide sandstone cliff walls towering some 150 feet above the valley floors. Rounded domes of Navajo sandstone give way to the Chinle formation of mudstone with thin sandstone lenses. This formation erodes to slopes rather than cliffs and domes. The Moenkopi formation (red mudstones) and Cutler formation (brown mudstones) are the sequential geologic strata as the watercourses descend.

The watercourses are dry washes, with periods of high runoff during summer storms. The erosional forces of the intense runoff have created potholes in the exposed bedrock along the channels. Water collects in these pothole features and evaporates during the summer heat.

Soils are sandy loam with fair to moderately good stability. These soils have moderate surface erosion, due to poor infiltration and lack of organic material. Soil profiles are shallow, and considerable bedrock is exposed.

Ecology – Pinyon-juniper is the dominant tree cover in the headwaters of North Fork of Whiskers and Whiskers Draw. As the watercourses descend from areas below Milk Ranch Point and Comb Ridge, the pinyon juniper cover changes to fremont popular, and then to basin sagebrush as the two watercourse terminate on private lands and lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Riparian vegetation in both canyons consists mainly of carex, sedge and grass.

Fish and Wildlife – The streams do not support a fishery, due to lack of perennial water and high sediment loads.

The ridge tops and benches along Elk Ridge and the western slopes of the Abajo Mountains are summer range for deer and elk. The middle and lower areas of the watercourses are classified as transitional range for these species. Some winter range is found at the very lower end.

Description of the Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – Graveled and native surface Forest Development Roads (FDR's) 092, 182, 305 and 306 traverse the upper headwater areas of the watercourses and also access the mesa areas between the two canyons.

There are no roads and trails paralleling North Fork of Whiskers. Two road crossings exist; one in the very upper headwaters (FDR 092), and a four-wheel drive road in the lower reaches that crosses the watercourse on a parcel of private land and lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Whiskers Draw is also unroaded, except for a four-wheel drive crossing on private lands and lands administered by the State of Utah near the junction with North Fork of Whiskers. A non-motorized trail (472) parallels and crosses the lower two thirds of the draw.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Other than the mentioned roads and trails no significant features or infrastructure exists.

Recreation uses are hiking, horseback riding, dispersed camping, hunting, and ATV and four-wheel drive use.

Historic – Historic uses are associated mostly with livestock operations. An historic stock way trail is found along Whiskers Draw.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions or significant channel modifications.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

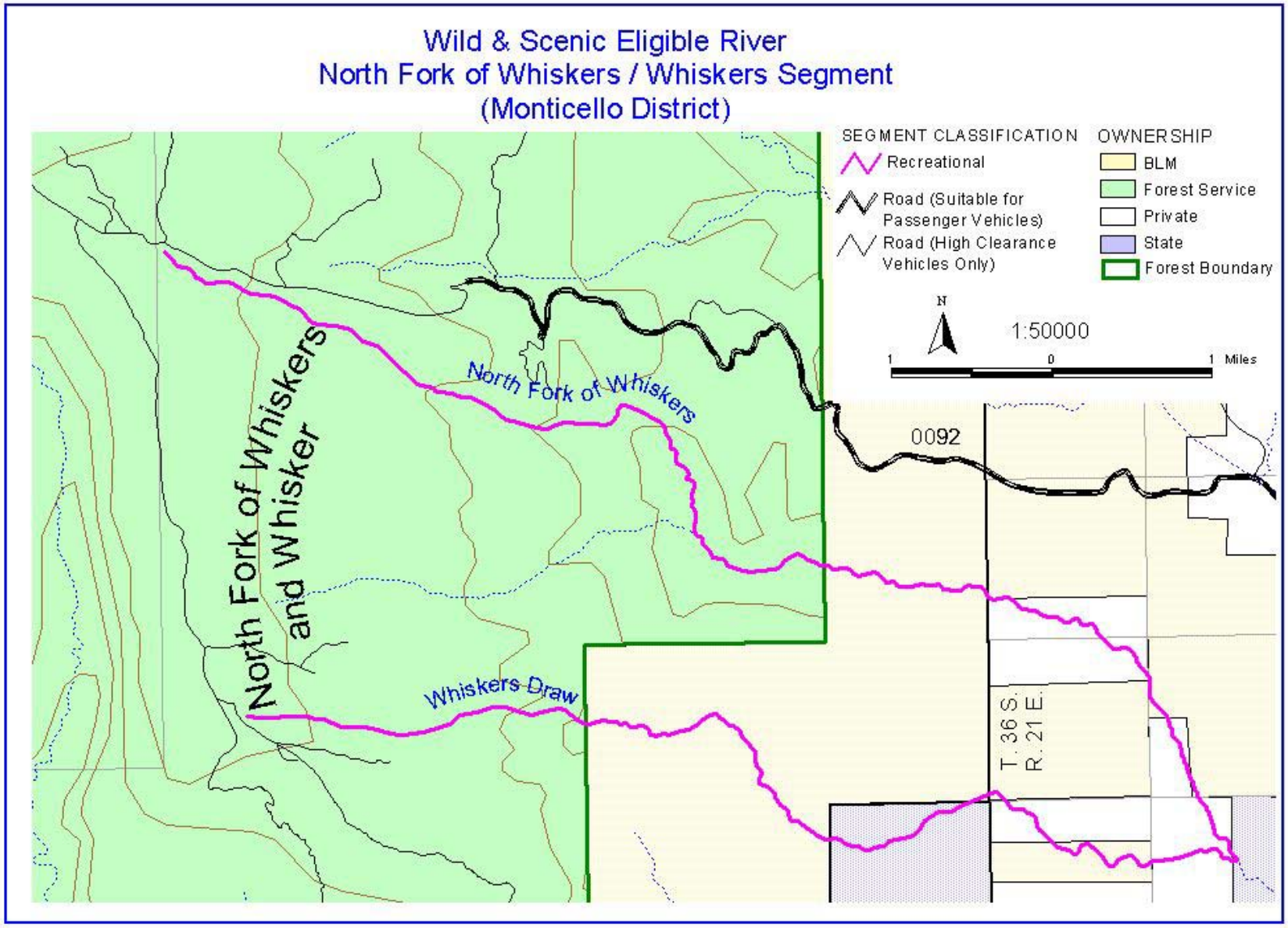
Cultural Value							
Segment	**Criteria and Rating**						
Name	**Signifi-cance**	**Current Uses**	**Number of Cultures**	**Site Integrity**	**Educa-tion/ Interpre-tation**	**Listing /Eligi-bility**	**Overall Rating & Scale of Importance**
North Fork of Whiskers, including Whiskers Draw	High	Low	High	High	High	High	High National

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		**North Fork of Whiskers, including Whiskers Draw** – from the headwaters along the south face of Milk Ranch Point Mesa to the common junctions of North Fork of Whiskers and Whiskers Draw – 19.18 miles			
Wild:		**Scenic:**		**Recreational:**	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	Y
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	Y	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	N	Readily accessible by roads. **	Y
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	Y
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	**N**		**N**	**RECREATIONAL**	**Y**

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive


Wild & Scenic Eligible River
North Fork of Whiskers / Whiskers Segment
(Monticello District)
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION
Recreational
Road (Suitable for Passenger Vehicles)
Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Private
State
Forest Boundary
N
1:50000
1 0 1 Miles
North Fork of Whiskers
North Fork of Whiskers and Whisker
Whiskers Draw
0092
T. 36 S.
R. 21 E.

Hammond Canyon		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	**Scale of Importance**	**Tentative WSR Classification**
• Scenic • Geologic/Hydrologic • Cultural	• Regional • National • National	❖ Scenic

Location and Length – The watercourse and tributaries extends 10.39 miles from the headwaters along the southeast side of Elk Ridge to the National Forest boundary.

9.72 miles on National Forest System Lands
0.12 miles on lands administered by the State of Utah
0.55 miles on private lands

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –
Scenic – Steep, vertical sandstone spires, escarpments of 400-800 feet (Organ Rock formation), deep gorges, and flat, narrow valley bottoms characterize this watercourse. Erosion has produced highly scenic rock outcrops and alcoves along the canyon walls. Views are expansive and unobstructed within the canyon.

Vegetative cover is similar to that of North Fork of Whiskers and Whiskers Draw. Pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, and Douglas-fir grow in small stands or stringers on alluvial fans at the base of the sandstone cliffs, and pockets of cottonwood trees are found along canyon bottoms.

The canyon has a high rating for diversity of view and special features.

Geologic/Hydrologic – This watercourse has steep, vertical spires and large alcove features along the base of 400 to 800 foot escarpments of the Organ Rock formation. The channel descends through a deep gorge, with a variety of erosive sandstone outcrops. The valley bottom is flat and narrow. Hammond Canyon is part of the "folding" northern extension of the Comb Wash Monocline.

The upper headwaters lie below Elk Ridge, which is a flat bench. The watercourse has down cut through the sandstones of Navajo, Chinle, Moenkopi, Cutler, and Rico formations, creating a steep narrow canyon and side canyons. The channel is mainly in exposed bedrock.

The canyon has a high rating for abundance and diversity of features.

There is some perennial water in the upper and middle sections of the watercourse. Potholes are frequent in these areas and are filled during summer storms. Runoff in the lower half quickly disappears in the sandy soils or evaporates.

The soils in the upper reaches near Elk Ridge are moderately stable. As the watercourse descends through the canyon area, soils have poor infiltration and surface erosion is moderately high.

Cultural – Values are significant, with time sequence from archaic through ancestral pueblos, followed by Native American habitation and use by the White Mesa Ute Tribe and Navajo Nation. Cultural architectural features are outstanding, and consist of Ancestral Puebloan cliff dwellings, rock shelters, rock art, and granary storage structures.

The sites have a high rating for significance, education and interpretation opportunities and national listing eligibility.

Current use by Native Americans is unsubstantiated. There may be gathering of sumac, pine nuts, etc. in the lower elevations of the segment by members of the Navajo Nation.

Description of the Biological Setting –

Ecology – Seven different vegetative community types grow in Hammond Canyon. Birch and willow species occupy the watercourse corridors in the headwater areas below Elk Ridge. From the headwaters to mid-elevation, sedge, grass and forb community types grow within the corridor of the watercourse. Narrowleaf cottonwood, fremont popular, basin and big mountain sagebrush, and pinyon-juniper are the principal overstory species in the lower half.

The riparian zone is narrow, with an average width of 30 feet, and is generally occupied by the species listed above.

Fish and Wildlife – The stream does not support a fishery, due to lack of perennial water and high sediment loads.

The ridge tops and benches along Elk Ridge and the western slopes of the Abajo Mountains are summer range for deer and elk. The middle and lower areas of the watercourse are classified as transitional range for these species. Some winter range is found at the very lower end of the canyon.

Description of the Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – The canyon bottom is unroaded. Forest Development Roads (FDR's) 088 and 200 follow the ridgeline to the west of the upper headwaters, but are outside of the watercourse corridor.

The Posey Trail, Cream Pots Trail and Hammond Trail (116, 005, and 012) either parallel or cross the corridor associated with Hammond Canyon. Trailheads for these trails are located at the upper end of the canyon.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – No significant features or infrastructure exists.

Recreation uses are hiking, horseback riding, dispersed camping, hunting, and ATV and four-wheel drive use.

The watercourse is part of an existing cattle grazing allotment.

Past uranium mining activity is evident as old roads, drill pads, and waste rock.

Historic Values – Homestead sites that were part of the White Mesa Band-Ute Mountain Tribal allotments are found in Hammond Canyon. A log cabin and other minor historic features are present, and are considered eligible for listing with the National Register of Historic Places.

Other Similar Values – Approximately 60 to 70 percent of the watercourse is located within the Hammond Notch Roadless Area.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions or significant channel modifications.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value

Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	**Diversity of View**	**Special Features**	**Seasonal Variations**	**Cultural Modifications**	**Overall Rating & Scale of Importance**
Hammond Canyon	High	High	Low	Highly Appropriate	High & Regional

Geologic/Hydrologic Value

Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	**Feature Abundance**	**Diversity of Features**	**Educational and Scientific**	**Overall Rating & Scale of Importance**
Hammond Canyon	High	High	Moderate	High & National

Cultural Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Signifi-cance	Current Uses	Number of Cultures	Site Integrity	Educa-tion/ Interpre-tation	Listing /Eligi-bility	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Hammond Canyon	High	Low	High	Moderate	High	High	High National

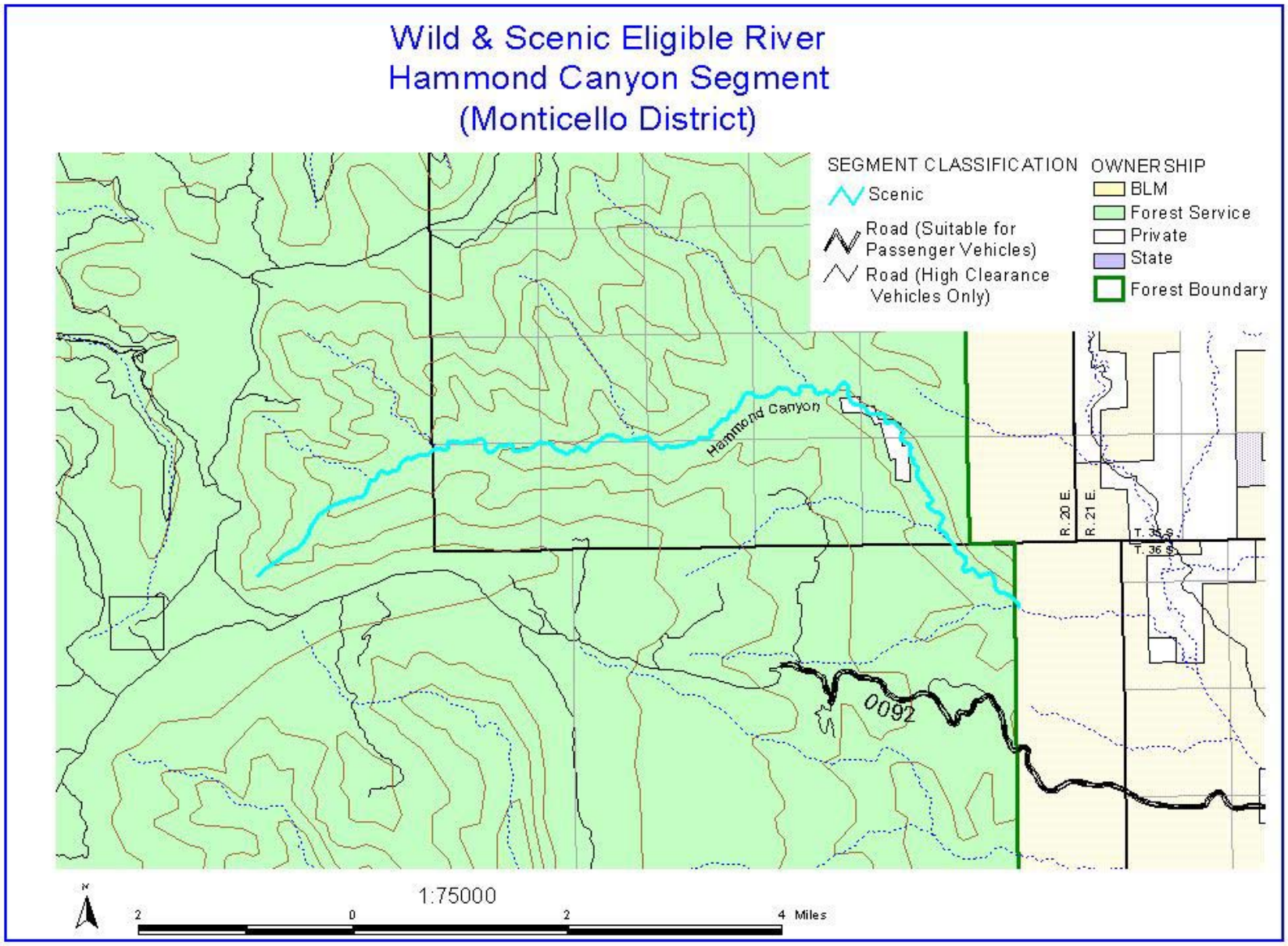
Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		**Hammond Canyon** – from the headwaters along the southeast side of Elk Ridge to the boundary of the National Forest – 10.39 miles			
Wild:		**Scenic:**		**Recreational:**	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	Y	Accessible in places by roads. **	N	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	Y	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	**N**	**SCENIC**	**Y**		**N**

Note: This watercourse has a tentative classification of scenic rather than wild due to concentration of past mining activity.

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive


Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Hammond Canyon Segment
(Monticello District)
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION
Scenic
Road (Suitable for Passenger Vehicles)
Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Private
State
Forest Boundary
Hammond Canyon
0092
R. 20 E.
R. 21 E.
T. 35 S.
T. 36 S.
1:75000
2 0 2 4 Miles

Notch Canyon		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	**Scale of Importance**	**Tentative WSR Classification**
• Scenic • Geologic/Hydrologic • Cultural	• Regional • National • National	❖ Scenic

Location and Length – The watercourse and tributaries extends 6.99 miles from the headwaters along the southeast side of Elk Ridge to the National Forest boundary.

6.99 miles on National Forest System Lands

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –
Scenic – Steep, vertical sandstone spires, escarpments of 400-800 feet (Organ Rock formation), deep gorges, and flat, narrow valley bottoms characterize this watercourse. Erosion has produced highly scenic rock outcrops and alcoves along the canyon walls. Views are expansive and unobstructed within the canyon.

Vegetative cover is similar to that of North Fork of Whiskers and Whiskers Draw. Pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, and Douglas-fir grow in small stands or stringers on alluvial fans at the base of the sandstone cliffs, and pockets of cottonwood trees are found along canyon bottoms.

The canyon has a high rating for diversity of view and special features.

The Notch Canyon Point of Interest is located on Forest Development Road 088, immediately west of the headwaters of Notch Canyon. This site provides magnificent views of Dark Canyon Wilderness and Notch Canyon to the east.

Geologic/Hydrologic – This watercourse has steep, vertical spires and large alcove features along the base of 400 to 800 foot escarpments of the Organ Rock formation. The channel descends through a deep gorge, with a variety of erosive sandstone outcrops. The valley bottom is flat and narrow. Notch Canyon is also part of the "folding" northern extension of the Comb Wash Monocline.

The upper headwaters lie below Elk Ridge, which is a flat bench. The watercourse has down cut through the sandstones of Navajo, Chinle, Moenkopi, Cutler, and Rico formations, creating a steep narrow canyon and side canyons. The channel is mainly in exposed bedrock.

The canyon has a high rating for abundance and diversity of features.

There is some perennial water in the upper and middle sections of the watercourse. Potholes are frequent in these areas and are filled during summer storms. Runoff in the lower half quickly disappears in the sandy soils or evaporates.

The soils in the upper reaches near Elk Ridge are moderately stable. As the watercourse descends through the canyon area, soils have poor infiltration and surface erosion is moderately high.

Cultural – Values are significant, with time sequence from archaic through ancestral pueblos, followed by Native American habitation and use by the White Mesa Ute Tribe and Navajo Nation. Cultural architectural features are outstanding, and consist of Ancestral Puebloan cliff dwellings, rock shelters, rock art, and granary storage structures.

The sites have a high rating for significance, education and interpretation opportunities and national listing eligibility.

Current use by Native Americans is unsubstantiated. There may be gathering of sumac, pine nuts, etc. in the lower elevations of the segment by members of the Navajo Nation.

Description of the Biological Setting –

Ecology – Seven different vegetative community types also grow in Notch Canyon. Birch and willow species occupy the watercourse corridors in the headwater areas below Elk Ridge. From the headwaters to mid-elevation, sedge, grass and forb community types grow within the corridor of the watercourse. Narrowleaf cottonwood, fremont popular, basin and big mountain sagebrush, and pinyon-juniper are the principal overstory species in the lower half.

The riparian zone is narrow, with an average width of 30 feet, and is generally occupied by the species listed above.

Fish and Wildlife – The stream does not support a fishery, due to lack of perennial water and high sediment loads.

The ridge tops and benches along Elk Ridge and the western slopes of the Abajo Mountains are summer range for deer and elk. The middle and lower areas of the watercourse are classified as transitional range for these species. Some winter range is found at the very lower end of the canyon.

Description of the Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – Forest Development Roads (FDR's) 088 and 200 follow the ridgeline to the west of the upper headwaters, but are outside of the watercourse corridor. There is a classified road paralleling the bottom of the canyon for 0.75 miles along with a cluster of unclassified travel routes. There are no roads above this 0.75-mile segment.

There are no trails in Notch Canyon, although a trailhead is located near the mouth of the canyon at its junction with South Cottonwood Creek.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – No significant features or infrastructure exists.

Recreation uses are hiking, horseback riding, dispersed camping, hunting, and ATV and four-wheel drive use.

The watercourse is part of an existing cattle grazing allotment.

Past uranium mining activity is evident as old roads, drill pads, and waste rock.

Historic Values – Values are similar to those found in Hammond Canyon.

Other Similar Values – Approximately 60 to 70 percent of the watercourse is located within the Hammond Notch Roadless Area.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions or significant channel modifications.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value

Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	**Diversity of View**	**Special Features**	**Seasonal Variations**	**Cultural Modifications**	**Overall Rating & Scale of Importance**
Notch Canyon	High	High	Low	Highly Appropriate	High & Regional

Geologic/Hydrologic Value

Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	**Feature Abundance**	**Diversity of Features**	**Educational and Scientific**	**Overall Rating & Scale of Importance**
Notch Canyon	High	High	Moderate	High & National

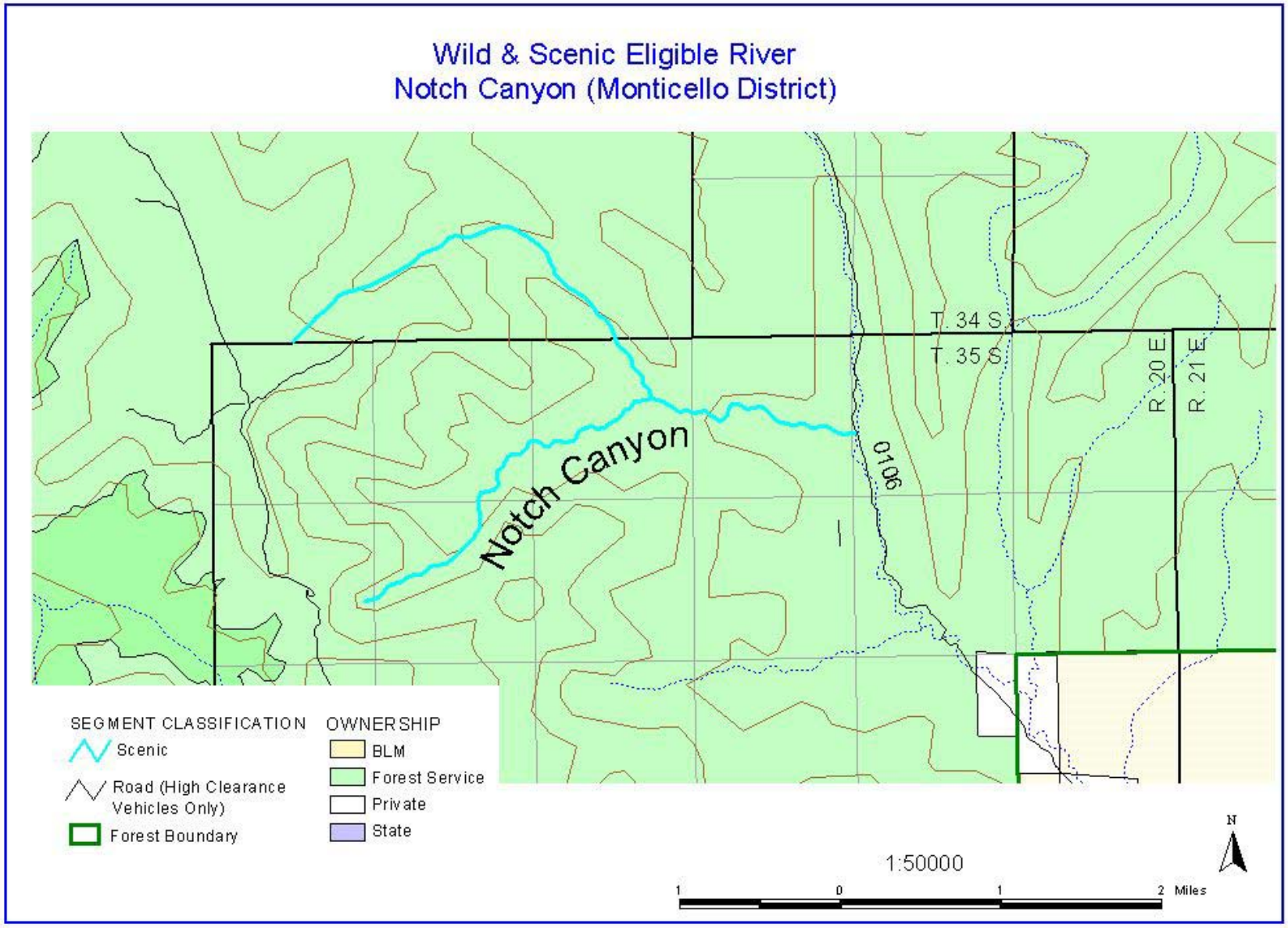
Cultural Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Signifi-cance	Current Uses	Number of Cultures	Site Integrity	Educa-tion/ Interpre-tation	Listing /Eligi-bility	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Notch Canyon	High	Low	High	Moderate	High	High	High National

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		**Notch Canyon** – from the headwaters along the southeast side of Elk Ridge to the boundary of the National Forest – 6.99 miles			
Wild:		**Scenic:**		**Recreational:**	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	Y	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	Y	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	Y	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	**N**	**SCENIC**	**Y**		**N**

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive


Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Notch Canyon (Monticello District)
T. 34 S.
T. 35 S.
R. 20 E.
R. 21 E.
Notch Canyon
0106
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION
Scenic
Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
Forest Boundary
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Private
State
1:50000
1 0 1 2 Miles
N

Posey Canyon		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	**Scale of Importance**	**Tentative WSR Classification**
• Scenic • Geologic/Hydrologic • Cultural	• Regional • Regional • National	❖ Scenic

Location and Length – The watercourse extends 5.18 miles from the headwaters south of the Chippean Rocks Ridge to the junction with South Cottonwood Creek on a parcel of private land.

4.79 miles on National Forest System Lands
0.39 miles on private lands

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –
Scenic – This canyon has significant variations in geologic features, including color, size and shape. Canyon features consists of large rounded weathered erosional surfaces, large alcoves and the white and reds of the Navajo sandstone formation. The gorges within the canyons are narrow, with heavy underbrush. The several gorges open out occasionally to flat narrow valleys within the canyons.

Vegetation is somewhat diverse, ranging from ponderosa pine on ridge tops and mesas in the headwaters, and cottonwoods, birches and willows in canyon bottoms.

The canyon has a high rating for diversity of view and special features.

Geologic/Hydrologic – The upper areas of Posey Canyon are similar to that described for Hammond and Notch Canyon. The watercourse has down cut through the sandstones of Navajo, Chinle, and Moenkopi formations, creating a steep narrow canyon and side canyons. The channel is mainly in exposed bedrock.

The canyon has a high rating for abundance and diversity of features.

There is some perennial water in the upper and middle sections of the watercourse. Potholes are frequent in these areas and are filled during summer storms. Runoff in the lower half quickly disappears in the sandy soils or evaporates.

The lower reaches of this segment drop through narrow, deep canyons in the Chinle, Moenkopi, and Cutler formations.

The soils of Posey Canyons are moderately stable.

Cultural – Ancestral pueblos (archaic and Paleo-Indian cultures) used areas within the watercourse corridor. Ancestral Puebloan cliff dwellings, rock shelters, rock art, storage area, and other prehistoric architectural features are present in various areas.

The sites have a high rating for significance, education and interpretation opportunities and national listing eligibility.

Native American Indian cultures (White Mesa Ute and Navajo) also used areas adjacent to the corridor for hunting and gathering.

Description of the Biological Setting –

Ecology – The upper half of the canyon has a vegetative cover of ponderosa pine, aspen and mountain brush species. Narrowleaf cottonwood and Fremont popular are also found within the watercourse. Pinyon-juniper trees dominate the vegetative type at the lower end.

The riparian zone within the canyon is very narrow (averaging four feet) and has a cover of grasses, forbs, shrubs, and sedges.

Willow and sedges are the principal riparian species within the upper half of this watercourse. The riparian zone of the watercourse is occupied by the pinyon-juniper vegetation type.

Fish and Wildlife – The stream does not support a fishery, due to lack of perennial water and high sediment loads.

The ridge tops and benches along Elk Ridge and the western slopes of the Abajo Mountains are summer range for deer and elk. The middle and lower areas of the watercourse corridor are classified as transitional range for these species. Some winter range is found at the very lower end.

Description of the Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – Forest Development Road (FDR) 095 runs along the ridgeline or "The Causeway" located outside of and north of the upper headwaters of this watercourse.

There are no system roads in the canyon, but several non-system four-wheel drive roads cross and parallel the canyon in several locations.

Posey Canyon Trail (451) parallels and crosses the canyon for the approximately 85 percent of the length. The trail is non-motorized.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Overlook pullouts and visitor information sites are located along "The Causeway" to the north of the canyon area.

Posey Canyon is popular for hiking and dispersed recreation.

The watercourse is within a cattle grazing allotment.

Historic Values – The areas within the corridor include evidence of the New Mexican culture of the early 1900's. .

Other Similar Values – The portion of the watercourse on the National Forest crosses through the Allen Canyon Dry Wash Roadless Area.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions or significant channel modifications.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value

Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	**Diversity of View**	**Special Features**	**Seasonal Variations**	**Cultural Modifications**	**Overall Rating & Scale of Importance**
Posey Canyon	High	High	Moderate	Highly Appropriate	High & Regional

Geologic/Hydrologic Value

Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	**Feature Abundance**	**Diversity of Features**	**Educational and Scientific**	**Overall Rating & Scale of Importance**
Posey Canyon	High	High	Moderate	High & Regional

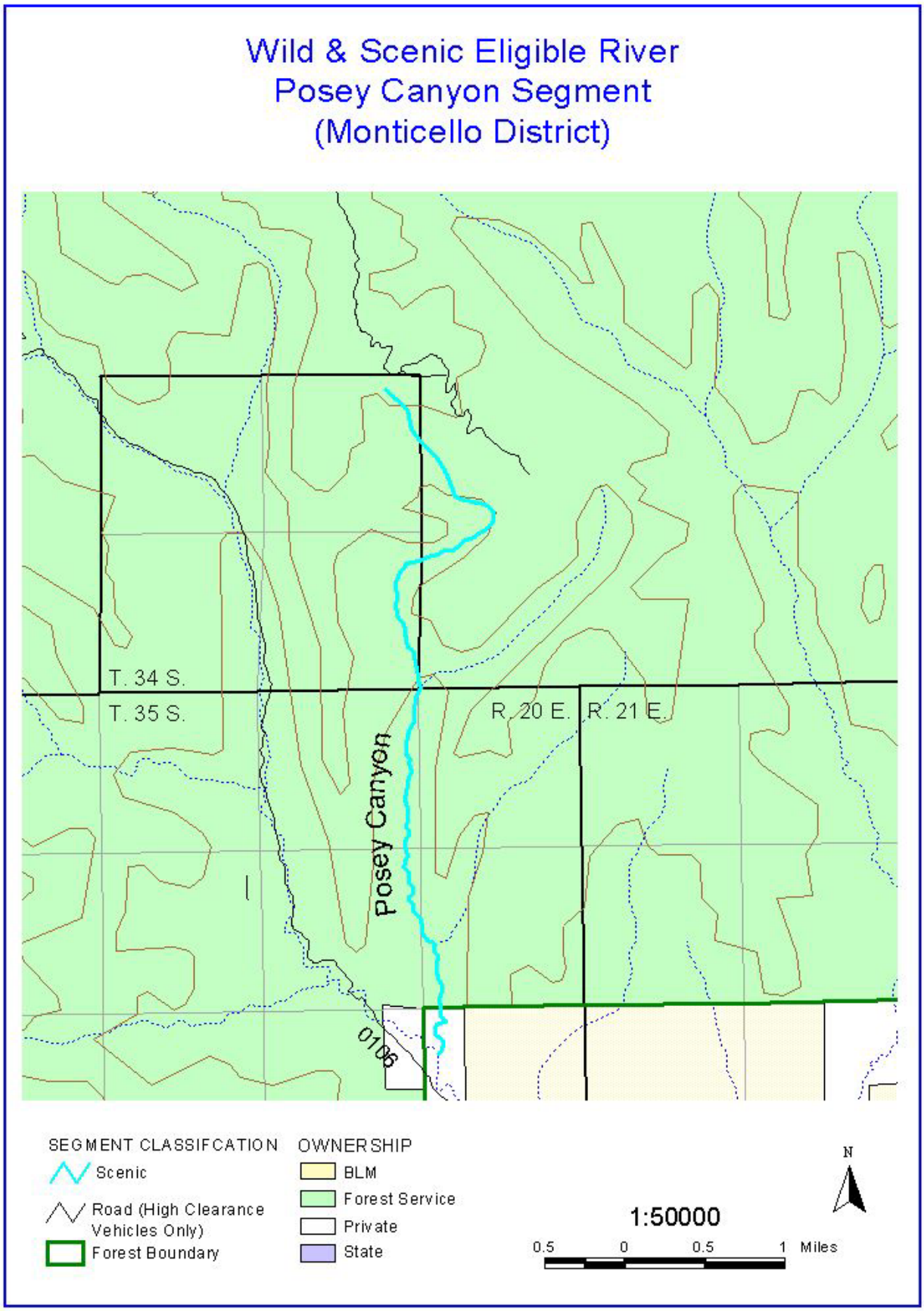
Cultural Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Signifi-cance	Current Uses	Number of Cultures	Site Integrity	Educa-tion/ Interpre-tation	Listing /Eligi-bility	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Posey Canyon	High	Low	High	Moderate	High	High	High National

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		**Posey Canyon** – from the headwaters south of Chippean Rock Ridge to the junction with South Cottonwood Creek – 5.18 miles			
Wild:		**Scenic:**		**Recreational:**	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	Y	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	Y	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	**N**	**SCENIC**	**Y**		**N**

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive


Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Posey Canyon Segment
(Monticello District)
T. 34 S.
T. 35 S.
R. 20 E.
R. 21 E.
Posey Canyon
0106
SEGMENT CLASSIFCATION
Scenic
Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
Forest Boundary
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Private
State
N
1:50000
0.5 0 0.5 1 Miles

Chippean Canyon and Allen Canyon		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	**Scale of Importance**	**Tentative WSR Classification**
• Scenic • Geologic/Hydrologic • Cultural	• Regional • Regional • National	❖ Scenic – Chippean Canyon (2.64 Miles) ❖ Recreational – Allen Canyon (18.67 Miles)

Location and Length – The watercourses extend 21.31 miles from the headwaters south of the Chippean Rocks Ridge to the junction with South Cottonwood Creek.

Chippean Canyon –
2.64 miles on National Forest System Lands

Allen Canyon –
12.88 miles on National Forest System Lands
5.66 miles on private lands
0.13 miles on lands administered by Bureau of Land Management

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –
Scenic – These canyons have significant variations in geologic features, including color, size and shape. Canyon features consists of large rounded weathered erosional surfaces, large alcoves and the white and reds of the Navajo sandstone formation. The gorges within the canyons are narrow, with heavy underbrush. The several gorges open out occasionally to flat narrow valleys within the canyons.

Vegetation is somewhat diverse, ranging from ponderosa pine on ridge tops and mesas in the headwaters of Chippean Canyon to spruce and fir in the headwaters of Allen Canyon. Cottonwoods, birches and willows are found in canyon bottoms.

The canyon has a high rating for diversity of view and special features.

Geologic/Hydrologic – The upper areas of Chippean Canyon are similar to that described for Hammond and Notch Canyon. The watercourse has down cut through the sandstones of Navajo, Chinle, and Moenkopi formations, creating a steep narrow canyon and side canyons. The channel is mainly in exposed bedrock. The canyon has a high rating for abundance and diversity of features. There is some perennial water in the upper and middle sections

of the watercourse. Potholes are frequent in these areas and are filled during summer storms. Runoff in the lower half quickly disappears in the sandy soils or evaporates. The lower reaches of this segment drop through narrow, deep canyons in the Chinle, Moenkopi, and Cutler formations.

Allen Canyon begins in the diorites of the Abajo Mountain Laccolith, and descends the westerly sloping formations of Summerville, Entrada sandstone, and Navajo sandstone. The lower end of Allen Canyon drops through a narrow bedrock canyon within the Chinle, Moenkopi, and Cutler formations, and ends in a moderately wide, alluvial filled canyon area. Several springs exist in the canyon areas and serve as part of the perennial flows in the upper half of the canyon.

The soils of both Chippean and Allen Canyons are moderately stable.

The canyons have a high rating for abundance and diversity of features.

Cultural – Ancestral pueblos (archaic and Paleo-Indian cultures) used areas within the watercourse corridors. Ancestral Puebloan cliff dwellings, rock shelters, rock art, storage area, and other prehistoric architectural features are present in various areas.

The sites have a high rating for significance, education and interpretation opportunities and national listing eligibility.

Native American Indian cultures (White Mesa Ute and Navajo) also used areas adjacent to the corridor for hunting and gathering.

Description of the Biological Setting –

Ecology – The upper half of Chippean Canyon south of Chippean Rocks has a vegetative cover of ponderosa pine, aspen and mountain brush species. Narrowleaf cottonwood and Fremont popular are also found within the watercourse. Pinyon-juniper trees dominate the vegetative type at the lower end. The riparian zone within the canyon is very narrow (averaging four feet) and has a cover of grasses, forbs, shrubs, and sedges. Willow and sedges are the principal riparian species within the upper half of this watercourse.

The headwaters of Allen Canyon have a dominant overstory of Englemann spruce, subalpine fir and aspen. Mountain brush and willow species are found in the middle section, with a pinyon-juniper overstory in the lower end near the Forest boundary. Narrowleaf cottonwood, fremont popular, sedge, willow, and big mountain sagebrush occupy the portion of the segment on private lands and lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Pinyon-juniper is the main vegetation type within the riparian zone of the watercourse.

Fish and Wildlife – The streams do not support a fishery, due to lack of perennial water and high sediment loads.

The ridge tops and benches along Elk Ridge and the western slopes of the Abajo Mountains are summer range for deer and elk. The middle and lower areas of the corridors are classified as transitional range for these species. Some winter range is found at the very lower end.

Description of the Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – Forest Development Road (FDR) 095 runs along the ridgeline or "The Causeway" located outside of and north of the upper headwaters of Chippean Canyon. There are several low standards roads along the bench area west of the headwaters of Chippean Canyon. The lower and mid-elevation areas of the canyon are crossed or paralleled by several four-wheel drive non-system roads, and the non-motorized Posey Canyon Trail (452) crosses Chippean Canyon at mid-elevation.

FDR 095 descends from the east-west trending ridgeline and crosses the upper end of Allen Canyon. Forest Development Road 384 provides access to the non-motorized Allen Canyon Trail (453). This trail parallels and crosses the watercourse in the lower half of the canyon and terminates at a low standard road on private land. This road then parallels the watercourse from the Forest boundary to the junction of the watercourse with South Cottonwood Creek.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Overlook pullouts and visitor information sites are located along "The Causeway" to the north of the canyon areas.

Both canyons are popular areas for hiking and dispersed recreation.

The watercourses are within a cattle grazing allotment.

Historic – The areas within the corridor include evidence of the New Mexican culture of the early 1900's. .

Other Similar Values – The portion of the watercourse on the National Forest crosses through the Allen Canyon Dry Wash Roadless Area.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions or significant channel modifications.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value

Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	**Diversity of View**	**Special Features**	**Seasonal Variations**	**Cultural Modifications**	**Overall Rating & Scale of Importance**
Chippean & Allen Canyons	High	High	Moderate	Highly Appropriate	High & Regional

Geologic/Hydrologic Value

Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	**Feature Abundance**	**Diversity of Features**	**Educational and Scientific**	**Overall Rating & Scale of Importance**
Chippean & Allen Canyons	High	High	Moderate	High & Regional

Cultural Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Signifi-cance	Current Uses	Number of Cultures	Site Integrity	Educa-tion/ Interpre-tation	Listing /Eligi-bility	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Chippean & Allen Canyons	High	Low	High	Moderate	High	High	High National

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		**Chippean Canyon** – from the headwaters south of Chippean Rock Ridge to the junction will Allen Canyon – 2.64 miles			
Wild:		**Scenic:**		**Recreational:**	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	Y	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	Y	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	**N**	**SCENIC**	**Y**		**N**

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

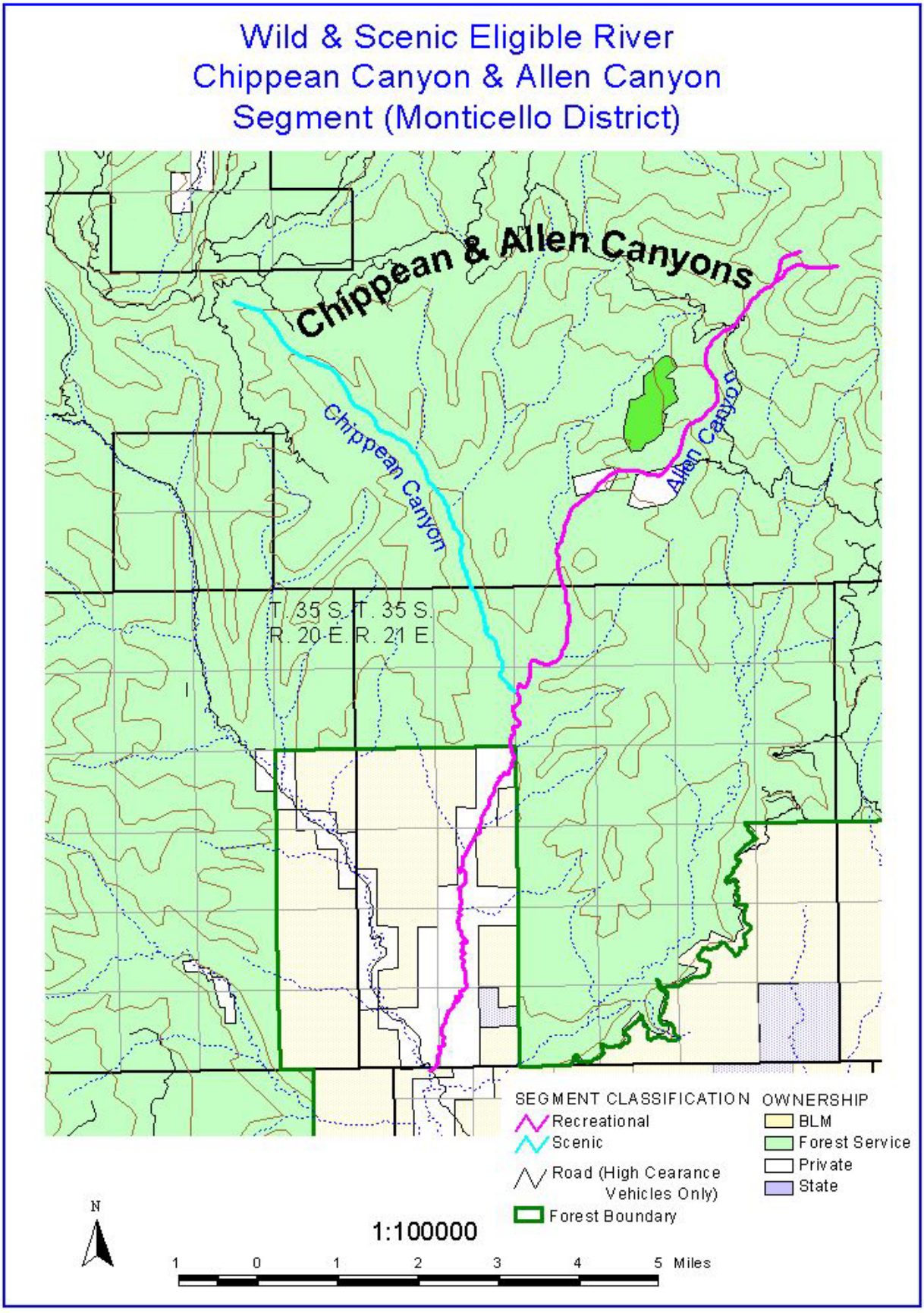
**Standards that are mutually exclusive

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		**Allen Canyon** – from the headwaters south of Chippean Rock Ridge to the junction of Allen Canyon with South Cottonwood Creek – 18.67 miles			
Wild:		**Scenic:**		**Recreational:**	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	N	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	Y
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads or trails. **	N	Readily accessible by roads. **	Y
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	Y
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	**N**		**N**	**RECREATIONAL**	**Y**

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive


Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Chippean Canyon & Allen Canyon
Segment (Monticello District)
Chippean & Allen Canyons
Chippean Canyon
Allen Canyon
T. 35 S. T. 35 S.
R. 20 E. R. 21 E.
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION
Recreational
Scenic
Road (High Cearance Vehicles Only)
Forest Boundary
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Private
State
N
1:100000
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

Butts Canyon, Arch Canyon & Texas Canyon		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	**Scale of Importance**	**Tentative WSR Classification**
• Scenic • Geologic/Hydrologic • Cultural	• National • National • National	❖ Scenic

Location and Length – The watercourses extend 18.65 miles from the headwaters along the southeast slopes of South Elk Ridge to boundary of the National Forest.

18.65 miles on National Forest System Lands

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –
Scenic – Vertical cliff walls, rim rock, outcrops, spires, alcoves, arches, deep gorges, and narrow valley floors provide outstanding visual experiences. Two large arches (Angel Arch and Cathedral Arch) are located within 1/4 mile of the Arch Canyon corridor. Significant variations in color are associated with these geologic features and the scattered, visually attractive vegetative cover. The canyons have high ratings for diversity of view and special features.

Geologic/Hydrologic – The rim rock along the mesas of South Elk Ridge and Milk Ranch Point are within the Entrada sandstone formation. Headwater areas are within the Navajo sandstone Formation. The erosional forces of water and wind have formed deep to moderately deep canyons within the Navajo sandstone, Keyenta, Chinle, and Moenkopi formations.

Colorful and striking geologic features are abundant, such as vertical cliff walls, spires, alcoves, and deep gorges with eroded sandstone outcrops of various shapes and sizes.

Arch Canyon is the broadest of the three canyons. Several springs are found in this canyon, and intermittent flows have created potholes in the exposed bedrock along watercourses. Flows in Texas Canyon and Butts Canyon are limited to runoff from rainstorms.

Each canyon is subject to frequent flash flooding during summer months. These events cause considerable surface erosion in the lower two thirds of each canyon area, due to the lack of organic material in the shallow soil profiles, light ground cover, and the large amount of exposed bedrock. The headwaters have more vegetative ground cover, and therefore, experience less surface erosion.

Cultural – Ancestral pueblo occupation is clearly evident. Ancestral Puebloan cliff dwellings, rock shelters, storage areas, and other prehistoric architectural features are very visible. Paleo-Indian and archaic habitation sites are highly probable.

Several interpretive sites are located beyond the Forest boundary on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Arch Canyon is part of the "Combs Canyon Court Decision", which directed the removal of grazing to protect cultural resources.

The sites have high ratings for significance, site integrity, education and interpretation opportunities and national listing eligibility.

Members of the Navajo Nation have historically used the canyon areas for gathering sumac, pine nuts, tea plants, etc. Current uses are not on file.

Description of the Biological Setting –

Ecology – Ponderosa pine, aspen and mountain brush grow on in the canyon slopes below the large mesas on South Elk Ridge and Milk Ranch Point. In the lower half of the segment, pinyon-juniper dominates the overstory, and transitions to pinyon-juniper/sagebrush cover near the end of the segment. In proximity of the Forest boundary, various areas of the pinyon-juniper type and sagebrush have been chained to improve wildlife habitat.

Riparian vegetation in the headwaters consists mainly of yellow willow. As the watercourses descend, species composition changes to fremont popular, coyote willow, sedge, grass, and tamarisk. Arch Canyon has more riparian vegetation than the other two canyons in this segment.

Fish and Wildlife – The potential habitat exists for small populations of warm water, non-game fish in Arch Canyon, such as speckled daze and redside shiners.

Summer range for deer and elk is found along South Elk Ridge and Milk Ranch Point. The canyon areas are transitional range for these animals.

The canyons are classified as good habitat for the Mexican Spotted Owl. The area is also good raptor and turkey habitat.

Description of Human Uses –

Transportation Routes –There are no developed roads within the three canyons. Non-system four-wheel drive roads do exist in the lower end of each canyon and provide access to trailheads. Native surface Forest Development Roads (FDR) and low standards roads traverse the mesa and ridges along the headwaters and provide access to trailheads and lookout points north of the headwaters. FDR 088 is the main travel way along the mesa and ridges.

Arch Canyon Trail (002) and West Rim Texas Canyon Trail (003) provide non-motorized access within the canyons of the same name. Trail 002 parallels the bottom of Arch Canyon and crosses the watercourse many times. Trail 003 is mostly located outside of the bottom of Texas Canyon, crossing the canyon near the upper end.

There is no trail in Butts Canyon.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Modern developments are few and insignificant.

The canyons attract many visitors who come to experience a backcountry, primitive experience. Hiking, dispersed camping, and sightseeing are the principal recreational experiences. The canyon areas are frequently marketed and promoted by Backpacker Magazine as an outstanding primitive experience. Jeep "safaris" use the four-wheel drive roads in the lower end of the canyon.

The areas within the canyons are part of a cattle grazing allotment.

Historical – Historical uses are those associated mainly with livestock grazing and recreation.

Other Similar Values – Several areas within the canyons have native plant communities that remain essentially undisturbed by human use and livestock grazing.

Approximately 95 percent of the canyon areas are located within the Arch Canyon Roadless Area.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no diversions or significant channel modifications within the canyon areas on the National Forest.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifications	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Butts Canyon, Arch Canyon & Texas Canyon	High	High	Low	Highly Appropriate	High & National

Geologic/Hydrologic Value				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Feature Abundance	Diversity of Features	Educational and Scientific	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Butts Canyon, Arch Canyon & Texas Canyon	High	High	Moderate	High & National

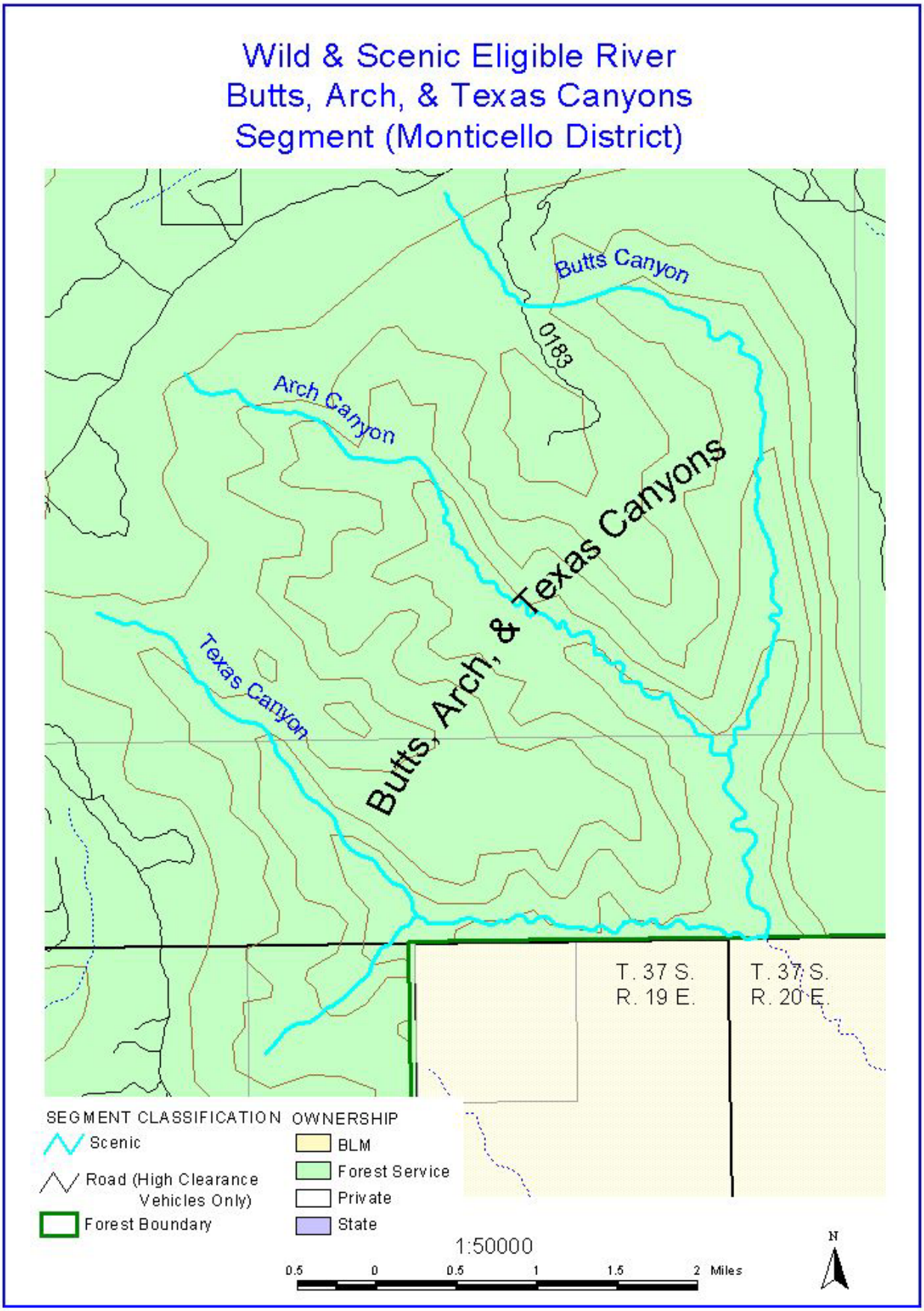
Cultural Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Signifi-cance	Current Uses	Number of Cultures	Site Integrity	Educa-tion/ Interpre-tation	Listing /Eligi-bility	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Butt Canyon, Arch Canyon & Texas Canyon	High	Low	High	High	High	High	High & National

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		**Butts Canyon, Arch Canyon & Texas Canyon** – from the headwaters along the southeast slopes of South Elk Ridge to the boundary of the National Forest – 18.65 miles			
Wild:		**Scenic:**		**Recreational:**	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads or trails. **	Y	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	Y	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	**N**	**SCENIC**	**Y**		**Y**

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive


Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Butts, Arch, & Texas Canyons
Segment (Monticello District)
Butts Canyon
0183
Arch Canyon
Texas Canyon
Butts, Arch, & Texas Canyons
T. 37 S.
R. 19 E.
T. 37 S.
R. 20 E.
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION
Scenic
Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
Forest Boundary
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Private
State
1:50000
0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles
N

Upper Dark Canyon Including Drift Canyon, Horse Pasture Canyon, Rig Canyon, Peavine & Kigalia Canyon		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	**Scale of Importance**	**Tentative WSR Classification**
• Geologic/Hydrologic • Cultural	• National • National	❖ Recreational

Location and Length – The watercourses extend 31.94 miles from the headwaters between North and South Elk Ridge on the east and Dry Mesa on the west to the junction of Upper Dark Canyon with Poison Canyon.

31.94 miles on National Forest System Lands

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –
Geologic/Hydrologic – The canyons abruptly cut through rim rock and exposed bedrock of Navajo sandstone as they descend from the bench and mesa areas of Elk Ridge. The steep, narrow canyon areas are unique representations of six sequential geologic formations, starting with Navajo sandstone and ending in the Cutler formation.

Canyon terrain consists of steep terraces, spires, hanging gardens, and arches.

The canyons have high ratings for abundance and diversity of features, and educational and scientific opportunities.

Springs, seeps, and potholes are found in the upper and middle reaches of the canyons. Surface erosion is evident in the middle and lower reaches, and intense summer rainstorms have created classic channel head cutting, and gullies in the alluvial material of the lower reaches.

Cultural – Ancestral pueblos (archaic and Paleo-Indian cultures) used the canyon areas. Ancestral Puebloan cliff dwellings, rock shelters, rock art, storage area, and other prehistoric architectural features are present in various areas within the corridors of the watercourses.

The sites have high ratings for significance, site integrity, education and interpretation opportunities and national listing eligibility.

Current Native American uses are unknown.

Description of the Biological Setting –

General Scenery – Views are unobstructed and expansive. Vertical cliff walls, rim rock, outcrops, spires, alcoves, arches, moderately deep gorges, and narrow valley floors provide outstanding visual experiences. Significant variations in color are associated with these geologic features, and these colors contrast with the light and dark greens of mixed conifer/mountain brush vegetative cover.

Ecology – Stands of aspen are found on the bench areas and on northeastern facing along the headwaters. The benches and slopes are part of the northern extension of Elk Ridge. Ponderosa pine occupy the flat areas of the upper headwaters, and transitions abruptly to mixed conifer stands of white fir, Douglas-fir, and mountain brush in the upper and middle canyon area, and finally to pinyon-juniper in the lower third of the canyons. Canyons bottoms widen near the end of the watercourses and have a vegetative cover of ponderosa pine, narrowleaf cottonwood, and basin big sagebrush.

As watercourses descend, riparian vegetation changes from narrowleaf cottonwood and fremont popular, to coyote willow, and finally to sedges and grass.

Fish and Wildlife – Minnows are found in the spring and pothole areas of Dark Canyon.

The bench area of Elk Ridge and the moderately sloping terrain of the upper headwaters are part of summer range for deer and elk. Some winter range is found along west facing canyon rims. The upper and middle reaches of the segments provide transitional range, while lower reaches are part of winter range.

The corridors of the watercourses contain potential habitat for Mexican Spotted Owl, goshawks and Peregrine falcons. It is also part of areas included in the "Condor Management Plan", which establishes potential habitat for this species.

Description of Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – Improved and unimproved Forest Development Roads (FDR's) are located on Elk Ridge east of Upper Dark Canyon, and on Dry Mesa located between Upper Dark Canyon and Lower Dark Canyon. Roads under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management are located to the west and north of the canyon areas. These Forest Service and BLM Roads serve as access routes to the perimeter of the Dark Canyon Watershed and Dark Canyon Wilderness.

The watercourses are within the Dark Canyon Wilderness, and access is subject to Federal regulations governing use and management of the Wilderness. Transportation routes (roads classified as motorized and trails classified as non-motorized) are as follows:

(These roads and trails parallel and cross the watercourses in the corresponding canyons. There are no culverts or bridges at these crossings; all are low water crossings)

- FDR 089 is a four-wheel drive access road in Kilgalia Canyon, Peavine Canyon, and Rig Canyon. The Utah Wilderness Bill, which established the Dark Canyon Wilderness, set aside this road as motorized access for potential oil and gas, and mineral exploration and development within the Upper Dark Canyon area. The road crosses the watercourse numerous times and is the source of active erosion and down cutting of the canyon bottom.

- FDR 378 is a four-wheel drive access road in Upper Dark Canyon. The above information for FDR 089 also applies to this road.

- Peavine Canyon Trail (157) is located in the upper headwaters of Peavine Canyon and junctions with FDR 089 at the junction of Peavine Canyon and Kilgalia Canyon.

- Kilgalia Canyon Trail (026) is located in the upper headwaters of Kilgalia Canyon and junctions with FDR 089 in the middle section of Kilgalia Canyon.

- FDT 023-Brushy Knoll Trail descends from Dry Mesa in to the upper half of Peavine Canyon and junctions with FDR 089.

- Dark Canyon Trail (006) traverses the complete length of Upper Dark Canyon and parallels FDR 378 in the lower half of Upper Dark Canyon. This same trail continues down Lower Dark Canyon.

- Drift Canyon Trail (024) is located in the all but the very upper headwaters of Drift Canyon.

- Horse Pasture Canyon Trail (025) is also located in all but the upper headwaters of Horse pasture Canyon.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Most existing uses are associated with Wilderness and wilderness-like recreation activities. Backpacking, horseback riding, ATV/four wheel drive use (Peavine Corridor), and hunting are the main recreation activities. Peavine Canyon is publicized in a major off-road vehicle magazine as a popular and challenging "backroad expedition". Many naturalists visit the Wilderness, because of its uniqueness as the first "xeric" wilderness in the system.

Most cattle grazing occur on the mesas outside of the canyon areas. Some grazing does occur in the headwaters of the canyons.

Historic – The segments occupy areas that have been part of past ranching operations. Old corral, fences, and cabins/cabin sites (Scorup Cabin, Redd Cabin Site) are found within the corridors of the watercourses.

Oil and gas exploration activities occurred in the 1920's and evidence of this use is found in several locations within the Peavine and Rig Canyon areas.

Other Similar Values – The watercourses are within the Dark Canyon Wilderness. The Wilderness attracts both recreationists and naturalists from all over the world. Colorado Outward Bound and the National Outdoor Research School conduct annual excursions to the area.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no major diversion or significant channel modifications in these segments.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Geologic/Hydrologic Value				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Feature Abundance	Diversity of Features	Educational and Scientific	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Upper Dark Canyon, including Drift Canyon, Horse Pasture Canyon, Rig Canyon, Peavine & Kigalia Canyon	High	High	High	High & National

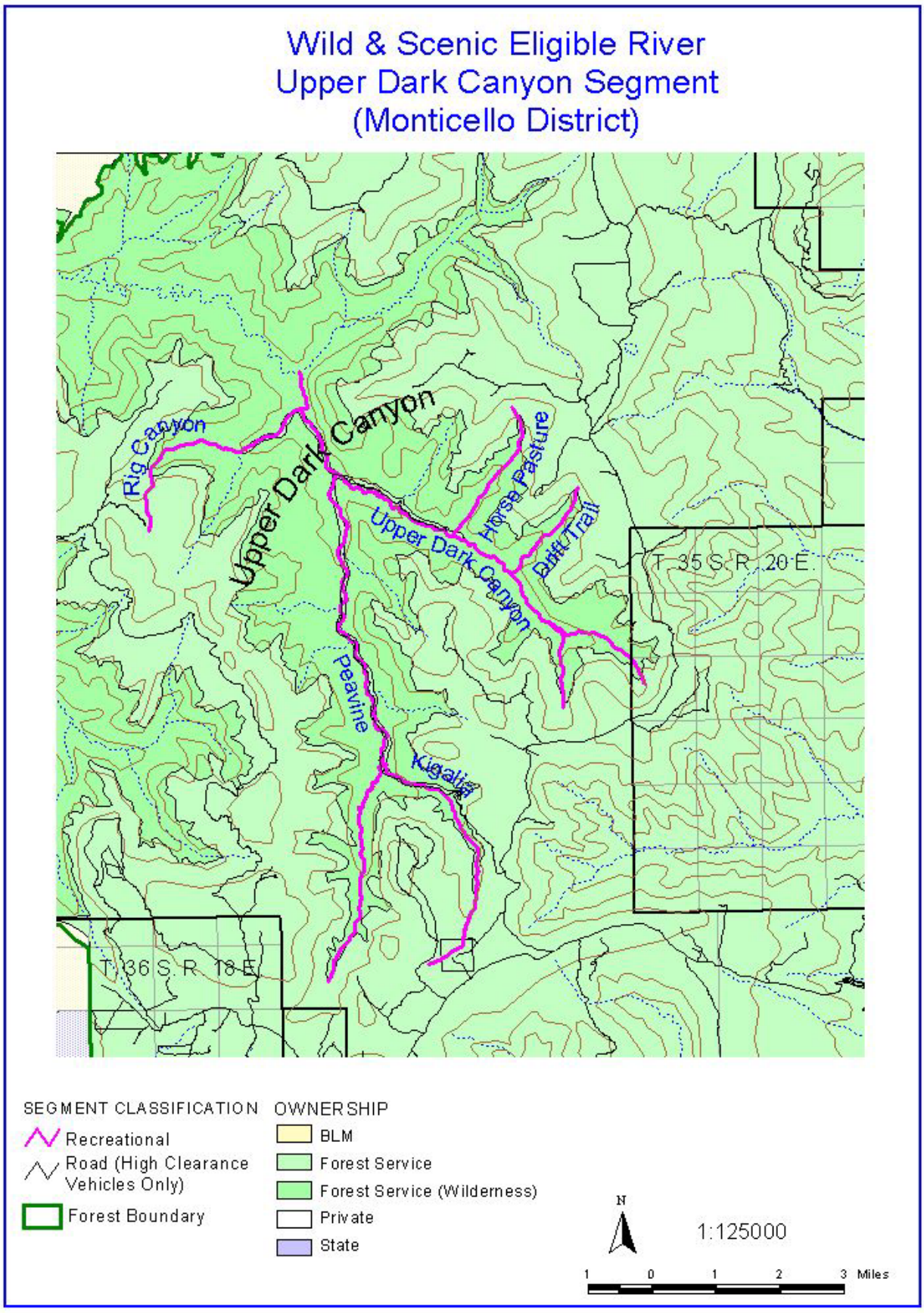
Cultural Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Signifi-cance	Current Uses	Number of Cultures	Site Integrity	Educa-tion/ Interpre-tation	Listing /Eligi-bility	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Upper Dark Canyon, including Drift Canyon, Horse Pasture Canyon, Rig Canyon, Peavine & Kigalia Canyon	High	Low	High	High	High	High	High & National

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		**Upper Dark Canyon, including Drift Canyon, Horse Pasture Canyon, Rig Canyon, Peavine & Kigalia Canyon** – from the headwaters between North & South Elk Ridge on the east and Dry Mesa on the west to the junction of Upper Dark Canyon with Poison Canyon – 31.94 miles			
Wild:		**Scenic:**		**Recreational:**	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	Y
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	N	Accessible in places by roads. **	N	Readily accessible by roads. **	Y
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads.. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	Y
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	**N**		**N**	**RECREATIONAL**	**Y**

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive


Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Upper Dark Canyon Segment
(Monticello District)
Rig Canyon
Upper Dark Canyon
Horse Pasture
Upper Dark Canyon
Cliff Trail
Peavine
Kigalia
T. 35 S. R. 20 E.
T. 36 S. R. 18 E.
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION
Recreational
Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
Forest Boundary
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Forest Service (Wilderness)
Private
State
N
1:125000
1 0 1 2 3 Miles

Lower Dark Canyon Including Poison Canyon, Deadman Canyon, Trail Canyon, Warren Canyon and Woodenshoe & Cherry Canyons		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	**Scale of Importance**	**Tentative WSR Classification**
• Scenic • Geologic/Hydrologic • Cultural	• National • National • National	❖ Wild

Location and Length – The watercourses extend 47.09 miles from the junction with Upper Dark Canyon and Poison Canyon to the boundary of the National Forest; and from the upper headwaters of Woodenshoe and Cherry Canyons to the junction with Lower Dark Canyon.

47.09 miles on National Forest System Lands

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –
Scenic – Views are unobstructed and expansive. Vertical cliff walls, rim rock, outcrops, spires, alcoves, arches, moderately deep gorges, and narrow valley floors provide outstanding visual experiences. Significant variations in color are associated with these geologic features, and these colors contrast with the light and dark greens of mixed conifer/mountain brush vegetative cover.

Geologic/Hydrologic – The canyons abruptly cut through rim rock and exposed bedrock of Navajo sandstone as they descend from the bench and mesa areas of Elk Ridge. The steep, narrow canyon areas are unique representations of six sequential geologic formations, starting with Navajo sandstone and ending in the Cutler formation. The lower reaches drop in to broad valley bottoms of deep alluvial material.

Canyon terrain consists of steep terraces, spires, hanging gardens, and arches.

The canyons have high ratings for abundance and diversity of features, and educational and scientific opportunities.

Springs, seeps, and potholes are found in the upper and middle reaches of the canyons. Surface erosion is evident in the middle and lower reaches, and intense summer rainstorms have created classic channel head cutting, and gullies in the alluvial material of the lower reaches.

Cultural – Ancestral pueblos (archaic and Paleo-Indian cultures) used the canyon areas. Ancestral Puebloan cliff dwellings, rock shelters, rock art, storage area, and other prehistoric architectural features are present in various areas within the corridors of the watercourses.

The sites have high ratings for significance, site integrity, education and interpretation opportunities and national listing eligibility.

Current Native American uses are unknown.

Description of the Biological Setting –

Ecology – Stands of aspen are found on the bench areas and on northeastern facing along the headwaters. The benches and slopes are part of the northern extension of Elk Ridge. Ponderosa pine occupy the flat areas of the upper headwaters, and transitions abruptly to mixed conifer stands of white fir, Douglas-fir, and mountain brush in the upper and middle canyon area, and finally to pinyon-juniper in the lower third of the canyons. Canyons bottoms widen near the end of the watercourses and have a vegetative cover of ponderosa pine, narrowleaf cottonwood, and basin big sagebrush.

As watercourses descend, riparian vegetation changes from narrowleaf cottonwood and fremont popular, to coyote willow, and finally to sedges and grass.

Fish and Wildlife – Minnows are found in the spring and pothole areas of Dark Canyon, Trail Canyon and Woodenshoe Canyon. Trout have been planted in Poison Canyon.

The bench area of Elk Ridge and the moderately sloping terrain of the upper headwaters are part of summer range for deer and elk. Some winter range is found along west facing canyon rims. The upper and middle reaches of the segments provide transitional range, while lower reaches are part of winter range.

The corridors of the watercourses contain potential habitat for Mexican Spotted Owl, goshawks and Peregrine falcons. It is also part of areas included in the "Condor Management Plan", which establishes potential habitat for this species.

Description of Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – Improved and unimproved Forest Development Roads (FDR) are located on Elk Ridge east of Upper Dark Canyon, and on Dry Mesa located between Upper Dark Canyon and Lower Dark Canyon.

Roads under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management are located to the west and north of the canyon areas. These Forest Service and BLM Roads serve as access routes to the perimeter of the Dark Canyon Watershed and Dark Canyon Wilderness.

The watercourses are within the Dark Canyon Wilderness, and access is subject to Federal regulations governing use and management of the Wilderness. Transportation routes (trails classified as non-motorized) are as follows:

(These trails parallel and cross the watercourses in the corresponding canyons. There are no culverts or bridges at these crossings; all are low water crossings.)

- Dark Canyon Trail (006)- continues from Upper Dark Canyon down Lower Dark Canyon to the end of the watercourse.

- Woodenshoe Canyon Trail (165) traverses the complete length of the canyon bottom and parallels and crosses the watercourse in numerous places.

There are no trails within Cherry Canyon.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Most existing uses are associated with Wilderness and wilderness-like recreation activities. Backpacking, horseback riding, and hunting are the main recreation activities. Many naturalists visit the Wilderness, because of its uniqueness as the first "xeric" wilderness in the system.

Most cattle grazing occur on the mesas outside of the canyon areas. Some grazing does occur in the headwaters of the canyons.

Historic – The segments occupy areas that have been part of past ranching operations.

Other Similar Values – The watercourses are within the Dark Canyon Wilderness. The Wilderness attracts both recreationists and naturalists from all over the world. Colorado Outward Bound and the National Outdoor Research School conduct annual excursions to the area.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no major diversion or significant channel modifications in the watercourses.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifications	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Lower Dark Canyon, including Poison Canyon, Deadman Canyon, Trail Canyon, Warren Canyon and Woodenshoe and Cherry Canyons	High	High	Low	Highly Appropriate	High & National

Geologic/Hydrologic Value				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Feature Abundance	Diversity of Features	Educational and Scientific	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Lower Dark Canyon, including Poison Canyon, Deadman Canyon, Trail Canyon, Warren Canyon and Woodenshoe and Cherry Canyons	High	High	High	High & National

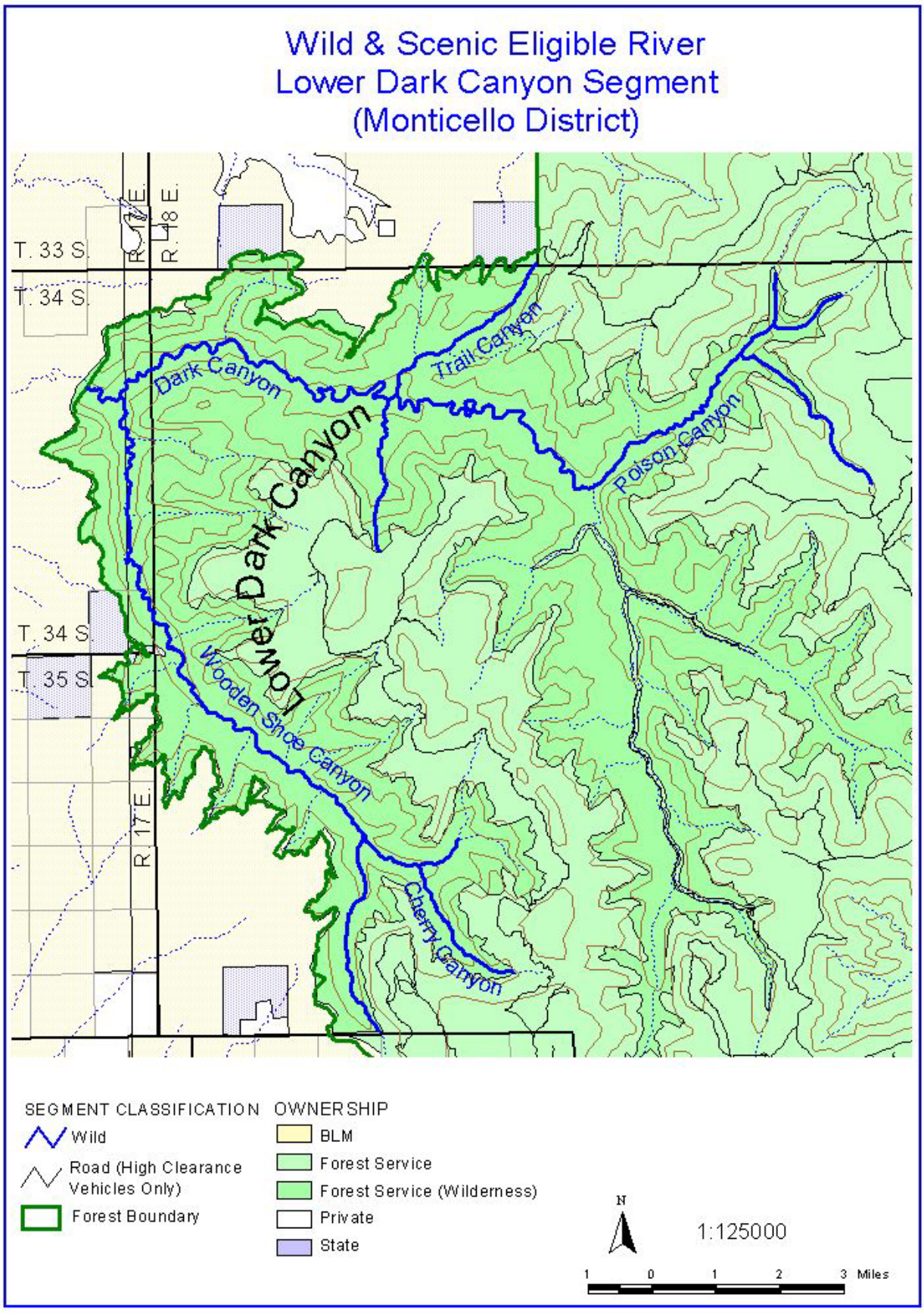
Cultural Value							
Segment	Criteria and Rating						
Name	Signifi-cance	Current Uses	Number of Cultures	Site Integrity	Educa-tion/ Interpre-tation	Listing /Eligi-bility	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Lower Dark Canyon, including Poison Canyon, Deadman Canyon, Trail Canyon, Warren Canyon and Wooden-shoe and Cherry Canyons	High	Low	High	High	High	High	High & National

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		**Lower Dark Canyon, including Poison Canyon, Deadman Canyon, Trail Canyon, Warren Canyon, and Woodenshoe & Cherry Canyons** – from the junction of Upper Dark Canyon with Poison Canyon to the boundary of the National Forest; and from the upper headwaters of Woodenshoe & Cherry Canyons to the junction with Lower Dark Canyon – 47.09 miles			
Wild:		**Scenic:**		**Recreational:**	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	Y	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	Y	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	Y	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	Y	Accessible in places by roads or trails. **	N	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	Y	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION: WILD	**Y**		**N**		**N**

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive


Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Lower Dark Canyon Segment
(Monticello District)
T. 33 S.
T. 34 S.
T. 34 S.
T. 35 S.
R. 17 E.
R. 18 E.
R. 17 E.
Dark Canyon
Trail Canyon
Lower Dark Canyon
Poison Canyon
Wooden Shoe Canyon
Cherry Canyon
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION
Wild
Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
Forest Boundary
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Forest Service (Wilderness)
Private
State
N
1:125000
1 0 1 2 3 Miles

3. La Sal Division – Moab Ranger District

a. San Juan County

Mill Creek Gorge		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	**Scale of Importance**	**Tentative WSR Classification**
• Scenic • Geologic/Hydrologic • Other Similar Values	• National • Regional • Regional	❖ Wild

Location and Length – The watercourse and tributaries extends 2.57 miles from the eastern most boundary of the Mill Creek Gorge Natural Research Area to the boundary of the National Forest.

2.57 miles on National Forest System Lands

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –
Scenic – Prominent peaks with sheer cliffs of jagged rock form the backdrop of the watercourse. At the beginning of the watercourse, the channel cuts through exposed rock in a very narrow canyon as the watercourse descends the west facing slopes of the La Sal Mountains. Water has cut through sandstone formations in the upper areas of the watercourse, forming a moderately deep gorge with vertical walls, small cascading water falls, deep pools, and dense riparian vegetation. At mid-elevation the channel cut across bench lands of moderately deep soils before entering a defined canyon of exposed sandstone.

Vegetation cover changes dramatically with elevation and soil structure. At mid-elevation, Douglas-fir and mountain brush community types line the ridge tops and grow in interesting mosaic patterns on side slopes. In the lower canyon area, visually attractive willow, cottonwood, and popular trees outline the watercourse in canyon bottoms, and pinyon-juniper stands grow on adjacent ridges and side slopes.

Views of the alpine peaks are dramatic. Defined and narrow canyons focus the eye from the peaks to the majestic views of the desert floor below, including the long, narrow Spanish Valley at the foot of the mountains.

Color contrast is exceptional. Shades of green against rock-capped peaks draw the eye upward. The contrast changes to greens, yellows and tans at mid-elevation as the channels cut through layers of sandstone rock. Near the terminus of the watercourse, the yellows, tans and reds of Navajo, Chinle and Moenkopi sandstone formations provide vivid contrast with the colors of mountain brush, pinyon-juniper and deciduous trees. Fall color changes are dramatic and visually appealing, and are highly visible from the US Highway 191 traversing the foothills of the mountains.

Geologic/Hydrologic – The watercourse descends through five different formations in the main canyon areas (Mancos shale, Dakota sandstone, Morrison formation, Summerville formation, and Entrada sandstone). The terminus of the watercourse ends in the Navajo, Chinle and Moenkopi sandstone formations.

This geology is dipping to the west, with the western edges along a collapsed salt dome. (Spanish Valley)

The middle canyon area has moderately steep valley bottoms, while the lower canyon areas are within narrow and steep sandstone canyons. At mid-elevation, the channel crosses bench lands and drops again along moderately steep gradients over sandstone bedrock.

The channel is rocky with steep gradients in the headwaters and then levels out as it crosses through basin areas.

Soils are generally stable except for the channel locations on bench lands. Here, soil erosion is moderate due to erosive shale and other sedimentary rock layers.

Other Similar Values – Mill Creek Gorge is part of the Mill Creek Gorge Natural Research Area exhibiting dense, vigorous riparian and woody shrubs in a wet environment. The narrow and deep canyon area is unique to the surrounding xeric ecosystems.

Description of the Biological Setting –

Ecology – A narrow, well-defined riparian zone exists, with vegetation consisting mainly of dense and vigorous woody shrubs and willows. Part of the zone is within the Mill Creek Research Natural Area, which has been set aside as an example of a wet environment within a geographical area classified as xeric.

Fish and Wildlife – The watercourse has excellent fish habitat due to boulders, deep pools, and dense riparian cover.

The canyon area is the principal migration route for elk and deer as they move back and forth from summer to winter range. Summer range is located in the upper headwaters; transitional range is located at mid-elevation; and early transitional winter range is located in the lower reaches.

Description of Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – Mill Creek Gorge above the segment is crossed by the La Sal Loop Scenic Backway, but the segment itself is unroaded and without trails.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – A power distribution line runs along Brumley Ridge from the valley floor to private inholdings located east of the Forest boundary and continues north across Mill Creek Gorge and other watercourses along the west slopes of the La Sal Mountains.

Recreation uses are hiking, fishing, hunting, dispersed camping, and sightseeing. The La Sal Loop Scenic Backway experiences moderate to heavy traffic during mid-summer to late fall months, attracting both national and international visitors. Several scenic overlooks are located along this backway.

Historic and Cultural Values – Archaic, formative and ethno historic (Ute) evidence exist and have been inventoried.

Current Native American uses are unknown.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – There are no major diversion or significant channel modifications in the watercourse.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value

Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	**Diversity of View**	**Special Features**	**Seasonal Variations**	**Cultural Modifications**	**Overall Rating & Scale of Importance**
Mill Creek Gorge	High	High	Low	Highly Appropriate	High & National

Geologic/Hydrologic Value

Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	**Feature Abundance**	**Diversity of Features**	**Educational and Scientific**	**Overall Rating & Scale of Importance**
Mill Creek Gorge	High	Moderate	High	High & Regional

Other Similar Values

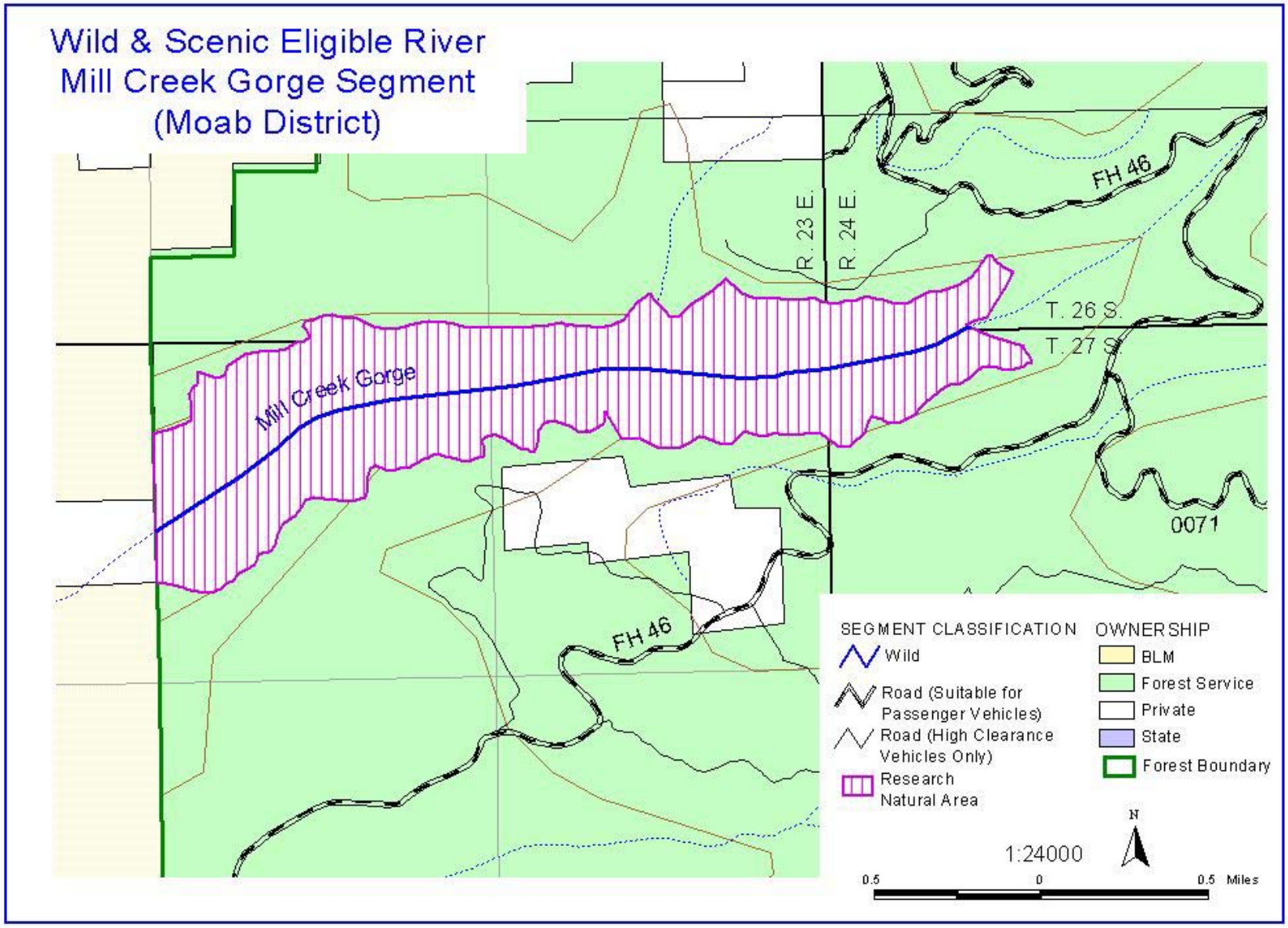
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	**Species Diversity**	**Ecological Function**	**Rare Communities & Features**	**Educational & Scientific**	**Overall Rating & Scale of Importance**
Mill Creek Gorge	Moderate	High	High	High	High Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		**Mill Creek Gorge** – from the eastern most boundary of the Mill Creek Gorge Natural Research Area to the boundary of the National Forest – 2.57 miles			
Wild:		**Scenic:**		**Recreational:**	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	Y	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures.**	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	Y	The presence of grazing, hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	Y	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	Y	Accessible in places by roads. **	N	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	Y	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION: WILD	**Y**		**N**		**N**

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive


Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Mill Creek Gorge Segment
(Moab District)
R. 23 E.
R. 24 E.
FH 46
T. 26 S.
T. 27 S.
Mill Creek Gorge
0071
FH 46
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION
Wild
Road (Suitable for Passenger Vehicles)
Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
Research Natural Area
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Private
State
Forest Boundary
N
1:24000
0.5
0
0.5 Miles

Roc Creek		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	**Scale of Importance**	**Tentative WSR Classification**
• Scenic • Geologic/Hydrologic	• National • Regional	❖ Wild

Location and Length – The watercourse extends 9.40 miles from a point 0.1 miles east of western boundary of the National Forest in San Juan County, Utah to the eastern boundary of the National Forest in Montrose County, Colorado.

0.38 miles on National Forest System Lands – San Juan County, Utah
9.02 miles on National Forest System Lands – Montrose County, Colorado

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values –
Scenic – Sinbad Ridge forms the north wall of the 1,500-foot gorge of Roc Creek. Green forests of Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine frame the brilliant red walls of the canyon. A pinyon-juniper forest covers the mesa above the canyon.

Faulting and erosion have created ledges, benches and spire-like sandstone columns along the cliff areas of the gorge and along Sinbad Ridge.

Views within the canyon range from 3 to 5 miles.

The free-flowing stream descends through diverse riparian vegetation.

Flows are gentle with some cascading water. One waterfall exists within the canyon. Alluvial deposition has produced bench land areas along the canyon bottom, especially in the middle section.

Paradox Valley is visible from the watercourse. Vistas within several areas of the gorge are expansive and varied, ranging from high mountain peaks to canyons and mesas, and eventually to wide valley areas.

Diversity of view and special features are rated high.

Geologic/Hydrologic – Roc Creek descends through the Keyenta, Wingate, Chinle, and Paradox formations with Moenkopi sandstone at the very bottom of the canyon. The massive sandstone cliffs vary from 1,500 to 1,800 feet in height.

The canyon follows fault lines between two collapsed salt domes (Sinbad Valley and Paradox Valley), and terminates in the Dolores River Canyon area. The channel gradient is uniform for most of its length, with moderate gradients. Considerable alluvium has been deposited within the canyon due to uniformity of gradient. One small falls exist within the canyon.

Faulting and erosion has created patterns of ledges, benches and slick rock aprons along Sinbad Ridge.

Ratings are high for feature abundance and diversity.

Description of the Biological Setting –

Ecology – Roc Creek begins in a scattered ponderosa pine overstory, which transitions to oak brush with sagebrush openings in the middle and lower sections.

Birch, ponderosa pine, and oak brush occupy the riparian zone in the upper end. This vegetation changes to willows as the watercourse crosses through open sagebrush flats in the lower end.

Fish and Wildlife – Good fish habitat exists, due to good riparian cover and a stable cobble-lined channel. Colorado River cutthroat trout are present in this segment.

The canyon area is part of critical winter range for elk. It also is an important migration route for deer and elk as they move between summer and winter range.

The canyon is also a summer concentration area for turkeys and is year-round habitat for bears.

Description of Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – The bottom of Roc Canyon is unroaded. Improved and unimproved roads are located on the adjacent Sinbad and Carpenter Ridges.

Roc Creek Trail (310) descends in to the middle section of the canyon from a trailhead located on Carpenter Ridge. This trail crosses the channel and connects to the Sinbad Trail (001) on Sinbad Ridge.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Existing uses are associated mainly with recreation. Hiking, hunting, fishing, and dispersed camping are the principal uses. The canyon is mostly free of visible human uses.

Historic and Cultural Values – Historic mining and exploration has occurred within the canyon, mostly on adjacent slopes and ridges. A few mining scars are visible from the canyon bottom.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – Geyser ditch upstream of the canyon removes some of the natural flow, but not enough to diminish flows below that considered as free flowing.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic Value					
Segment	Criteria and Rating				
Name	Diversity of View	Special Features	Seasonal Variations	Cultural Modifications	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Roc Creek	High	High	Low	Highly Appropriate	High & National

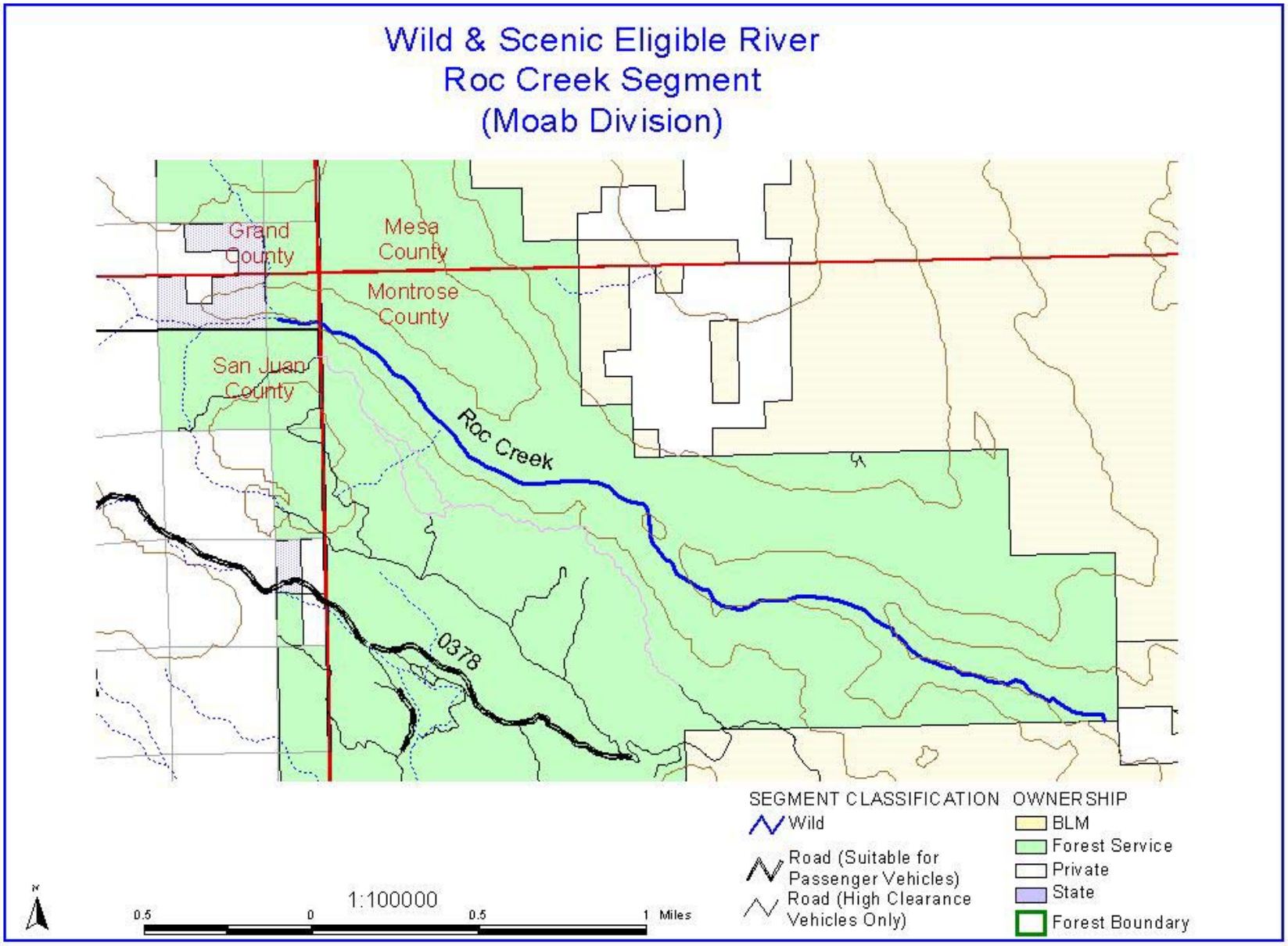
Geologic/Hydrologic Value				
Segment	Criteria and Rating			
Name	Feature Abundance	Diversity of Features	Educational and Scientific	Overall Rating & Scale of Importance
Roc Creek	High	High	Low	High & Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		**Roc Creek** – from a point 0.1 miles east of western boundary of the National Forest in San Juan County, Utah to the eastern boundary of the National Forest in Montrose County, Colorado – 9.40 miles			
Wild:		**Scenic:**		**Recreational:**	
Free of impoundments. *	Y	Free of impoundments. *	Y	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. *	N
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	Y	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	N
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	Y	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	N
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	Y	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail. **	Y	Accessible in places by roads. **	N	Readily accessible by roads. **	N
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	Y	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	N
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION: WILD	**Y**		**N**		**N**

* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive


Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Roc Creek Segment
(Moab Division)
Grand County
Mesa County
Montrose County
San Juan County
Roc Creek
0378
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATION
Wild
Road (Suitable for Passenger Vehicles)
Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Private
State
Forest Boundary
1:100000
0.5
0
0.5
1 Miles

3. La Sal Division – Moab Ranger District

b. Grand County

Miners Basin		
Outstanding Remarkable Values	**Scale of Importance**	**Tentative WSR Classification**
• Historic	• Regional	❖ Recreational

Location and Length – The watercourse extends 1.74 miles from the headwaters in Miners Basin on the northwest slopes of Horse Mountain to the junction with Pinhook Creek.

1.74 miles on National Forest System Lands

Description of the Outstandingly Remarkable Value –
Historic – Historical mining operations (buildings, mine shafts, tailings) are highly visible in the headwaters in Miners Basin. Miners Basin at one time supported a community of several hundred mineworkers and was one of the areas largest gold mining operations.

The watercourse has high ratings for significance, education and interpretation opportunities, and national listing eligibility.

Description of the Physical and Biological Settings –
General Scenery – Alpine peaks, with steep side slopes of jagged rocks rise above the headwaters. From an alpine setting in the headwaters, the channel cuts through exposed rock in a moderately wide valley as it descends the very steep northwest facing slopes of the La Sal Mountains. The channel drops in elevation dramatically from alpine settings to Castle Valley, a moderately wide area bordered by red colored panicles of the Moenkopi formation and sandstone cliffs of the Wingate and Chinle formations. Scenic views are expansive and include views of the alpine peaks of the La Sal Mountains, Castle Valley, Colorado River Valley, and long ridges with sheer cliffs, towering panicles, and large flat mesas

Vegetation cover changes dramatically with elevation and soil structure, and the transition from one ecological zone to another is highly visible. Alpine overstory and understory species grow in scattered pockets along the upper most headwater areas. At mid-elevation, dense mountain brush/oak brush

community types line the ridge tops and grow in interesting mosaic patterns on side slopes. In the lower canyon area, willows, grasses and solitary cottonwoods mark the stream channels as they descend through the dense shrubs and brush. Pinyon-juniper trees grow on lower slopes and occupy the bench and mesa areas at lower elevations.

Color contract is also exceptional. Shades of green against rock-capped peaks draw the eye upward. The contrast changes to greens at mid-elevation as the channels drop through the mountain brush/oak brush community types. Near the terminus of the segments, the reds and yellows of Wingate, Chinle and Moenkopi sandstone formations provide vivid contrast with the colors of mountain brush, and pinyon-juniper. Fall color changes are dramatic and visually appealing, and are highly visible from the State Road 128, The Colorado River Scenic Byway.

Geological and Hydrological Processes – The headwaters of Miners Basin start in the igneous diorite of the La Sal Mountain Laccolith. The watercourse drops through Mancos shale, Navajo sandstone, and the Moenkopi formation, and ends in the quaternary alluvium of Castle Valley.

Even though the gradients are steep in the headwaters, the channel is stable due mainly to rocky bottoms. The middle reaches cut through shale, and bank erosion is more prevalent. Lower reaches are in Castle Valley alluvial material that moves easily during spring runoff and intense summer rainstorms.

Ecology – Subalpine Life Zone vegetation (grasses and forbs) occupies the headwaters. This vegetative cover transitions to Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, and aspen in the upper half of the canyon. The vegetative cover changes to the mountain brush community type near the end of the watercourse and at the beginning of Porcupine Draw and Pinhook Creek.

Riparian vegetation consists of willow in the upper most headwaters, changing to aspen and maple in the lower reaches.

Fish and Wildlife – There is no fish habitat in the watercourse, due to lack of perennial water, a small stream channel, and limited cover from bank vegetation and channel boulders.

The canyon bottom serves as a migration routes for deer from winter range in valley areas to summer range in the headwater areas.

Description of Human Uses –

Transportation Routes – The La Sal Loop Scenic Backway is the principal access route to mid-slope locations of this watercourse. This paved route crosses Miners Basin as it traverses the lower northwest slopes of the La Sal

Mountains. The route connects to Forest Development Road (FDR) 621, which continues as both a paved and graveled road across the lower end of Bachelor Basin and Willow Basin and along the upper headwaters of Mary Jane Canyon and Bunchground. Culverts and bridges have been installed at channel crossings.

The native surface FDR 065 parallels and crosses Miners Basin along the full length.

Bachelor Basin Trail (034) and Miners Basin-Warner Trail (040) cross the headwaters of this watercourse.

Existing Features, Infrastructure and Current Uses – Current uses are associated mainly with recreation. Popular uses are dispersed and developed camping, hiking, horseback riding, hunting, and sightseeing.

Patented lands (old mining operations) are located in the headwaters of Miners Basin and Bachelor Basin.

Cultural – Formative and Ute People used the area for seasonal hunting and gathering. An historical Anglo/Ute battlefield lies in the segment and contains gravesites. This site is significant to Ute and Anglo cultures.

Current Native American uses are unknown or not on file.

Diversion and Channel Modifications – The watercourse is free flowing and without significant channel modifications.

Detailed Evaluation of Eligibility

Evaluation of the Outstandingly Remarkable Values

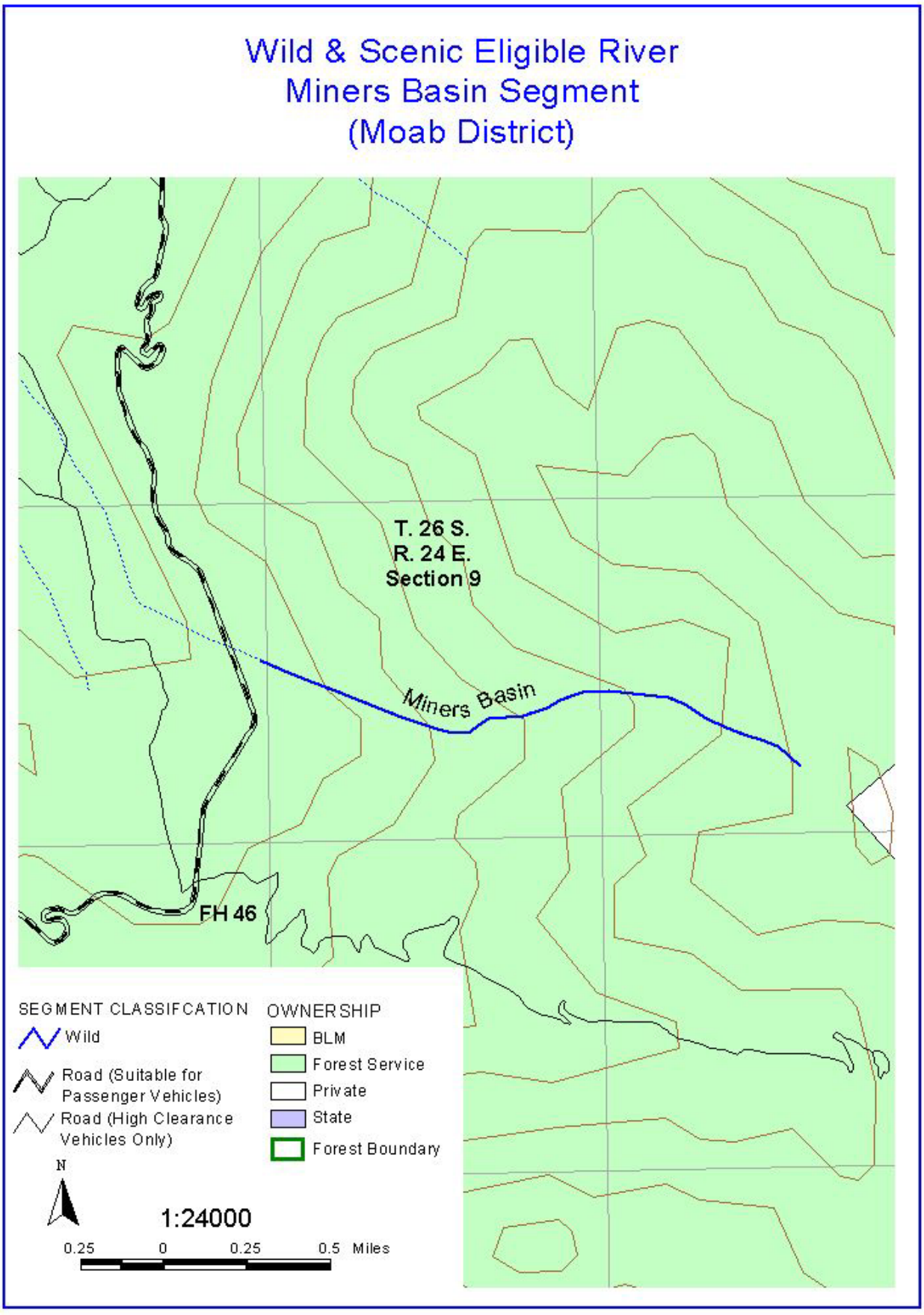
Historic Value						
	Criteria and Rating					
Name	**Signifi-cance**	**Site Integrity**	**Educa-tion/ Interpre-tation**	**Listing & Eligibility**	**# of Historic Themes or Periods**	**Overall Rating & Scale of Importance**
Miners Basin	High	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	High Regional

Tentative Classification

Tentative Classification					
Segment Description and Length (miles)		**Miners Basin** – from the headwaters on the northwest slopes of Horse Mountain to the junction with Pinhook - 1.74 miles			
Wild:		**Scenic:**		**Recreational:**	
Free of impoundments. *	N	Free of impoundments. *	N	Some existing impoundments. The existence of low dams, diversion, or other modifications of the watercourse, provided the watercourse remains free-flowing and generally natural and riverine in appearance. **	Y
Essentially primitive, little or no evidence of human activity. **	N	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. **	N	Some developments. Substantial evidence of human activity. **	Y
Presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value. **	Y	Presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures. **	N	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures. **	N
Limited amount of domestic grazing or hay production. **	N	The presence of grazing or hay production or row crops. **	N	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural uses. **	Y
Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest. **	N	Evidence of past logging or ongoing timber harvest, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank. **	Y	Lands may have been developed for the full range of forestry uses. **	N
Generally inaccessible except by trail.	N	Accessible in places by roads.	N	Readily accessible by roads.	Y
No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular traffic within river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area. **	N	Roads or may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads. **	N	The existence of parallel roads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points. **	Y
Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except when exceeded by nature conditions. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y	Water quality sufficient to maintain outstandingly remarkable values. *	Y
CONCLUSION:	**N**		**N**	**RECREATIONAL**	**Y**

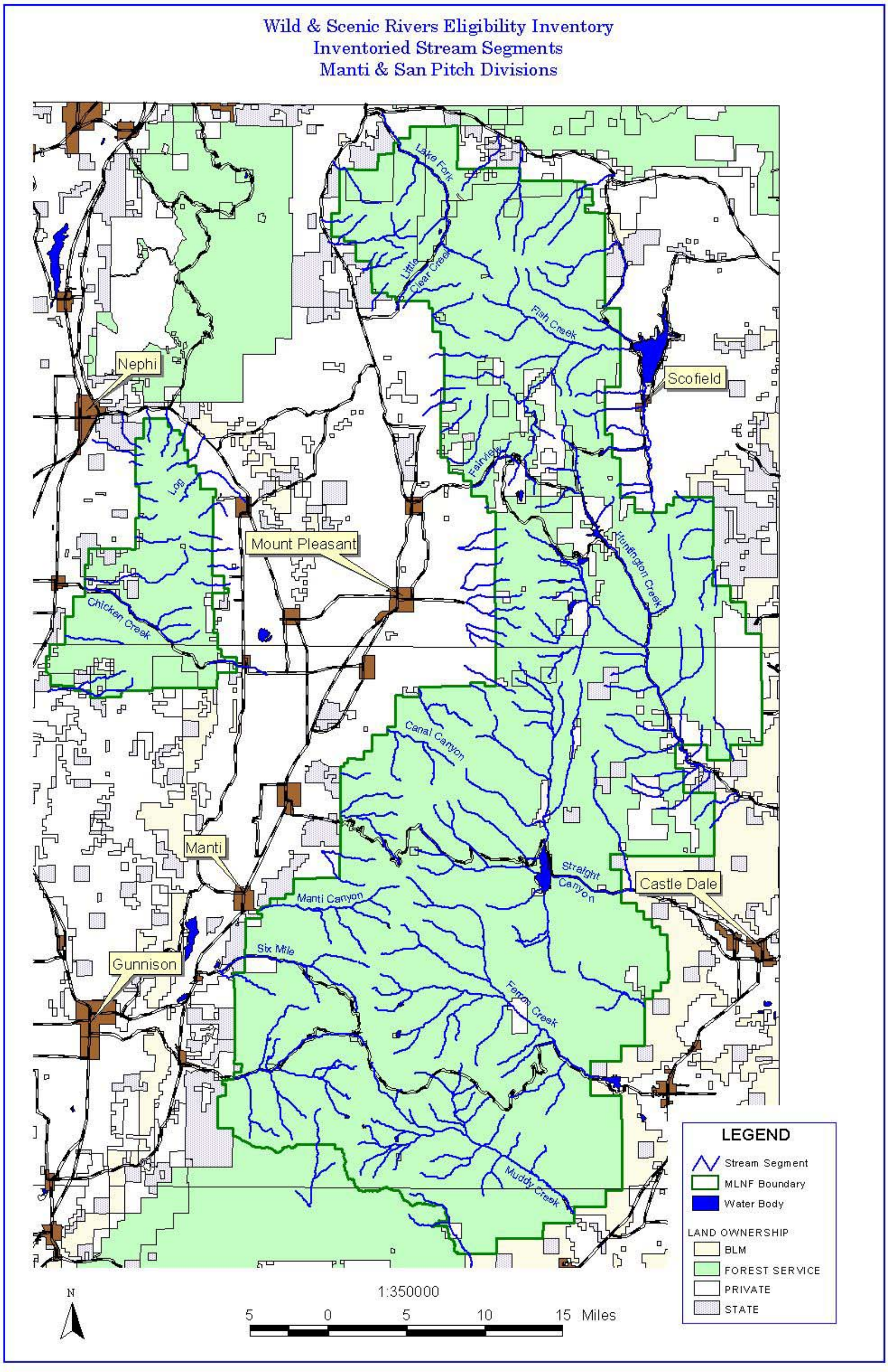
* Standards that are mutually inclusive

**Standards that are mutually exclusive

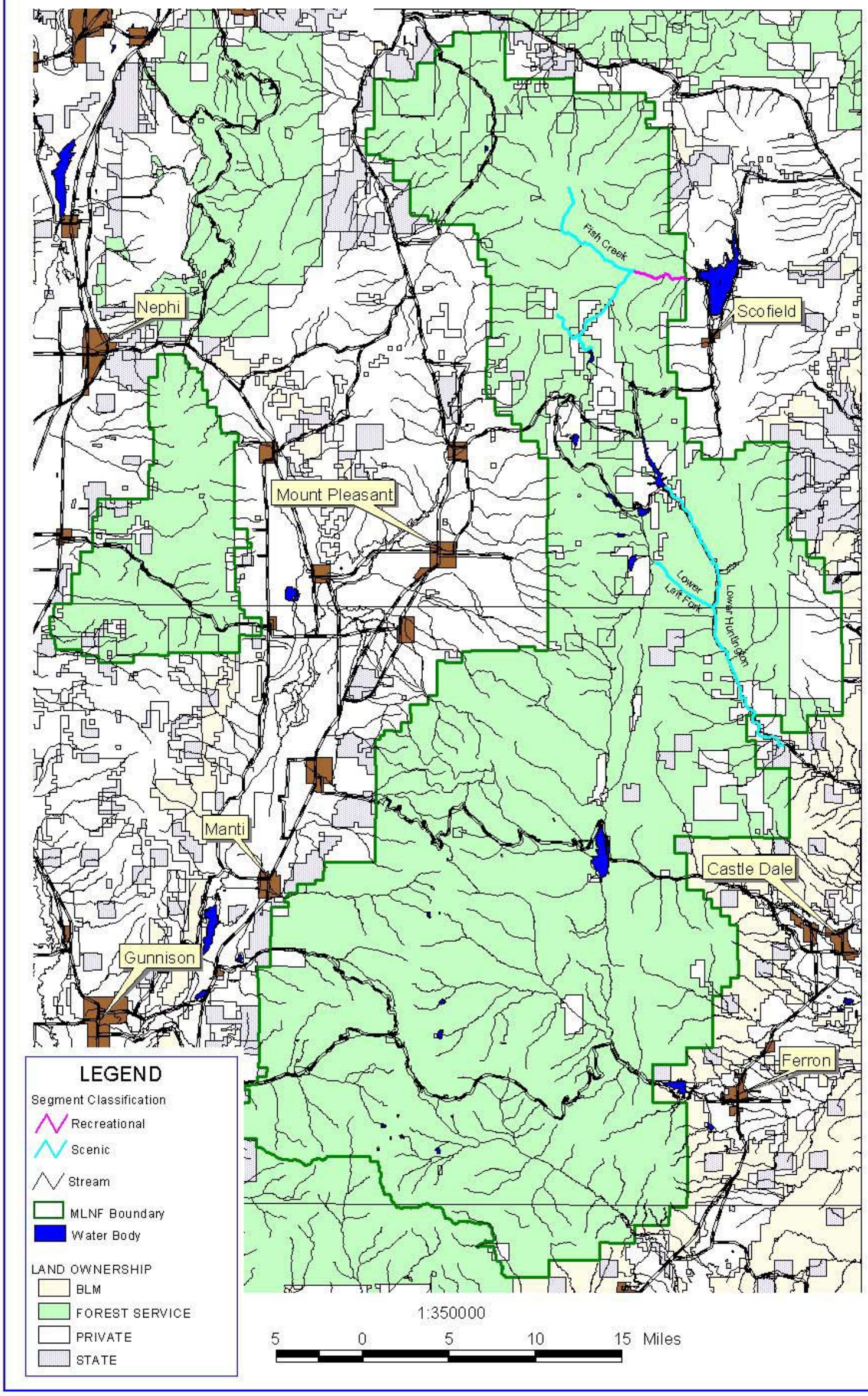

Wild & Scenic Eligible River
Miners Basin Segment
(Moab District)
T. 26 S.
R. 24 E.
Section 9
Miners Basin
FH 46
SEGMENT CLASSIFCATION
Wild
Road (Suitable for Passenger Vehicles)
Road (High Clearance Vehicles Only)
OWNERSHIP
BLM
Forest Service
Private
State
Forest Boundary
N
1:24000
0.25 0 0.25 0.5 Miles

IV. Appendices

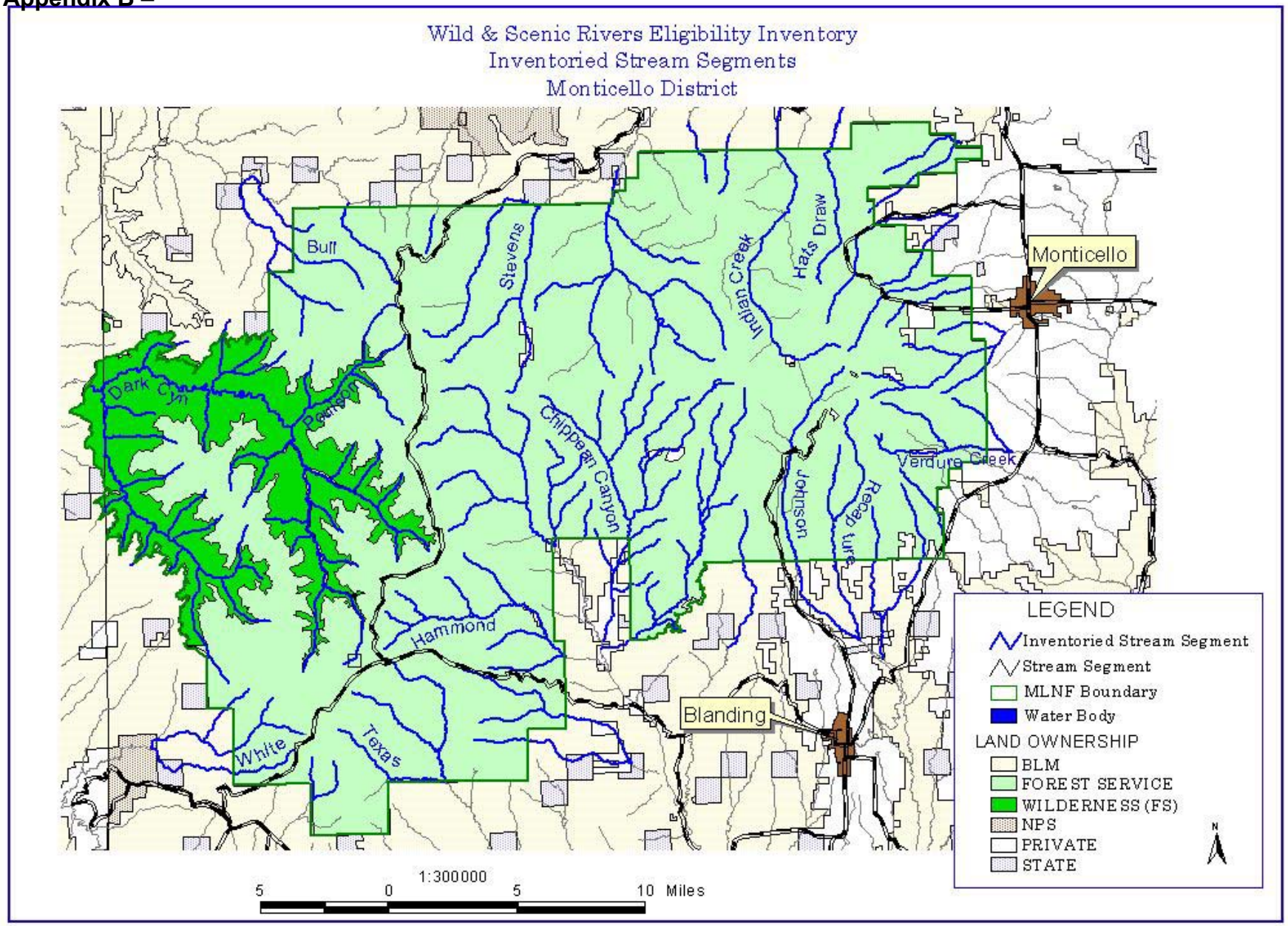
Appendix A –

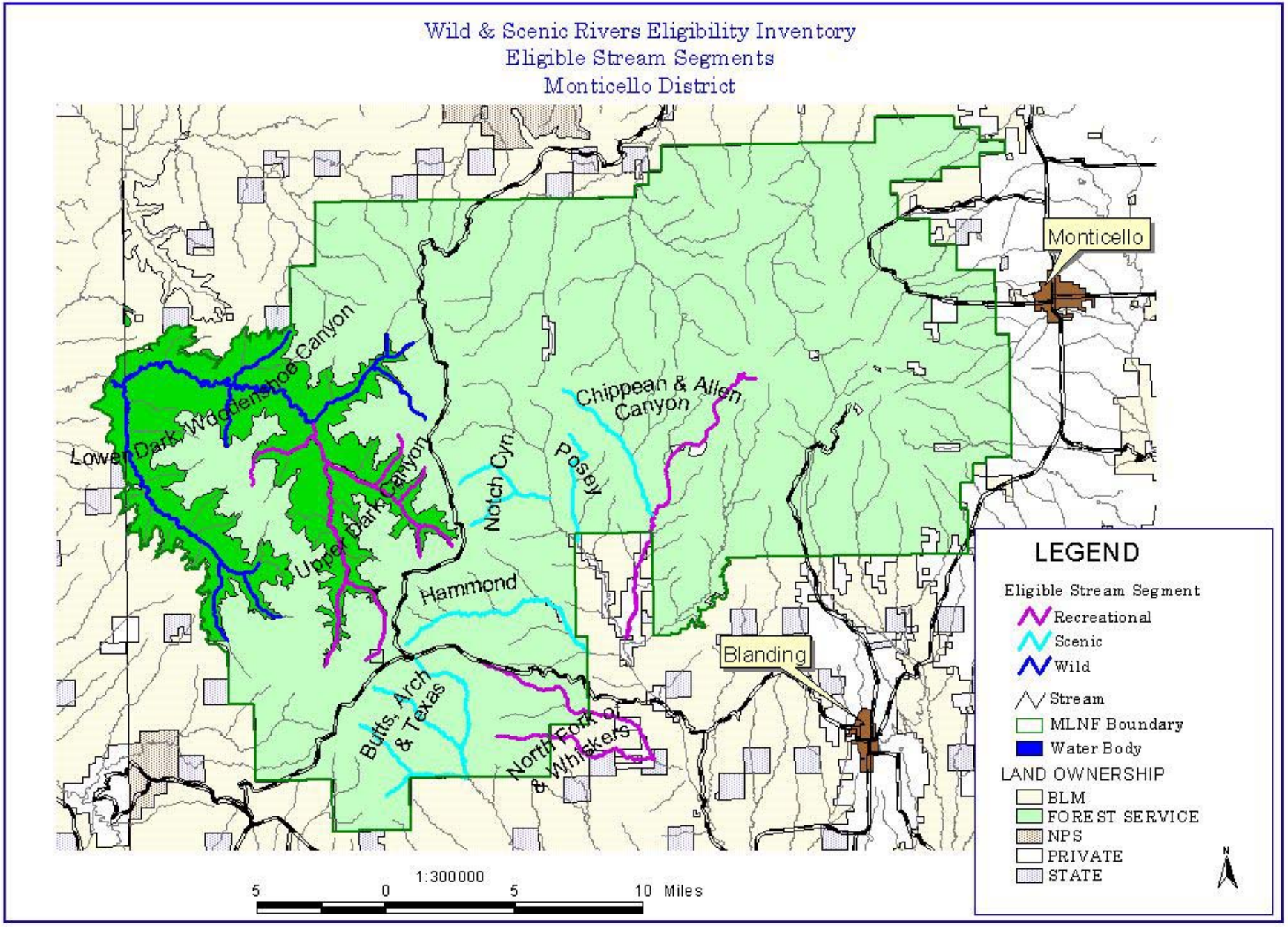

Wild & Scenic Rivers Eligibility Inventory
Inventoried Stream Segments
Manti & San Pitch Divisions
Nephi
Mount Pleasant
Manti
Gunnison
Scofield
Castle Dale
Lake Fork
Little Clear Creek
Fish Creek
Log
Fairview
Huntington Creek
Chicken Creek
Canal Canyon
Straight Canyon
Manti Canyon
Six Mile
Ferron Creek
Muddy Creek
LEGEND
Stream Segment
MLNF Boundary
Water Body
LAND OWNERSHIP
BLM
FOREST SERVICE
PRIVATE
STATE
N
1:350000
5 0 5 10 15 Miles

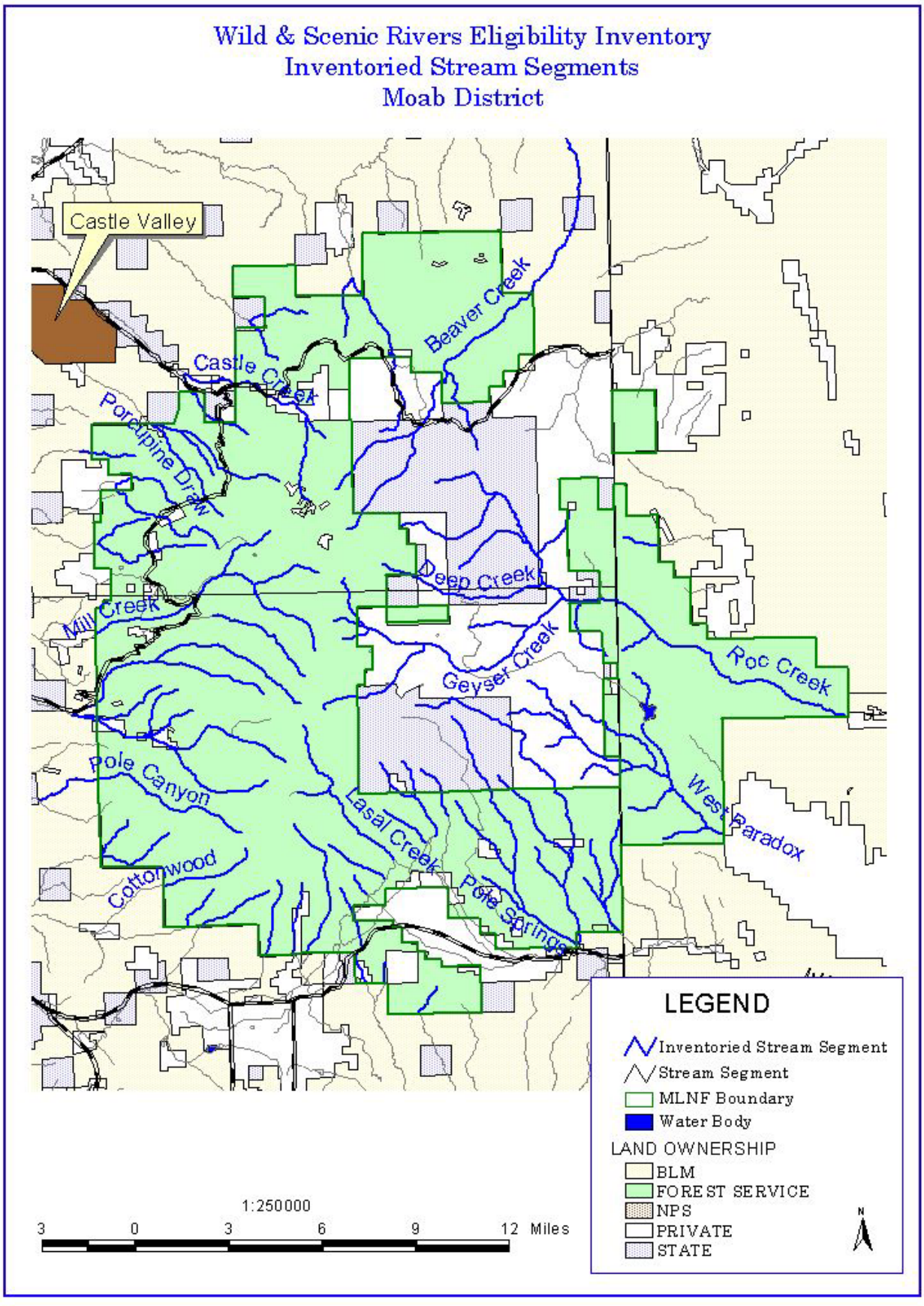
Wild & Scenic Rivers Eligibility Inventory
Eligible Stream Segments
Manti & San Pitch Divisions

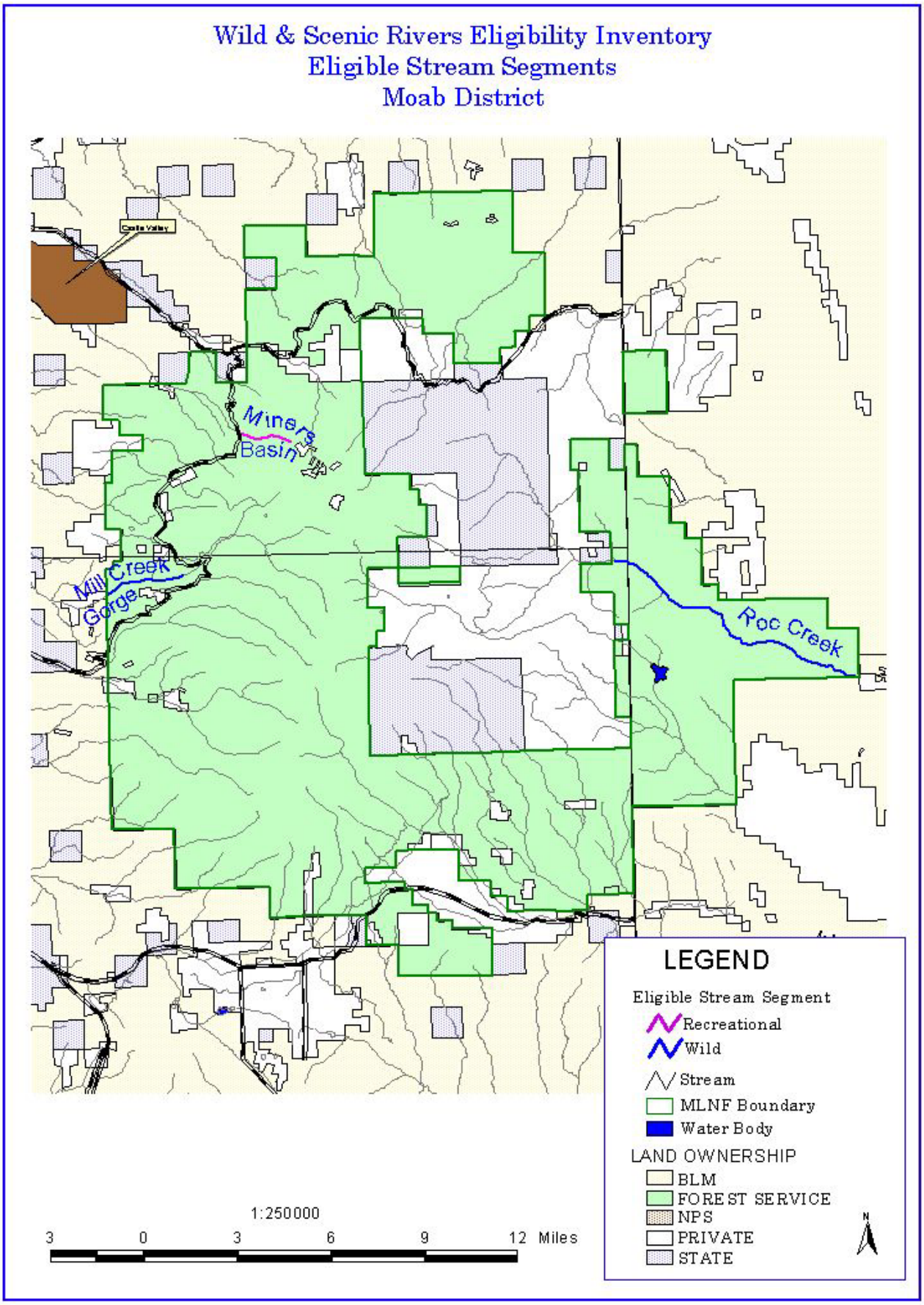


Appendix B –

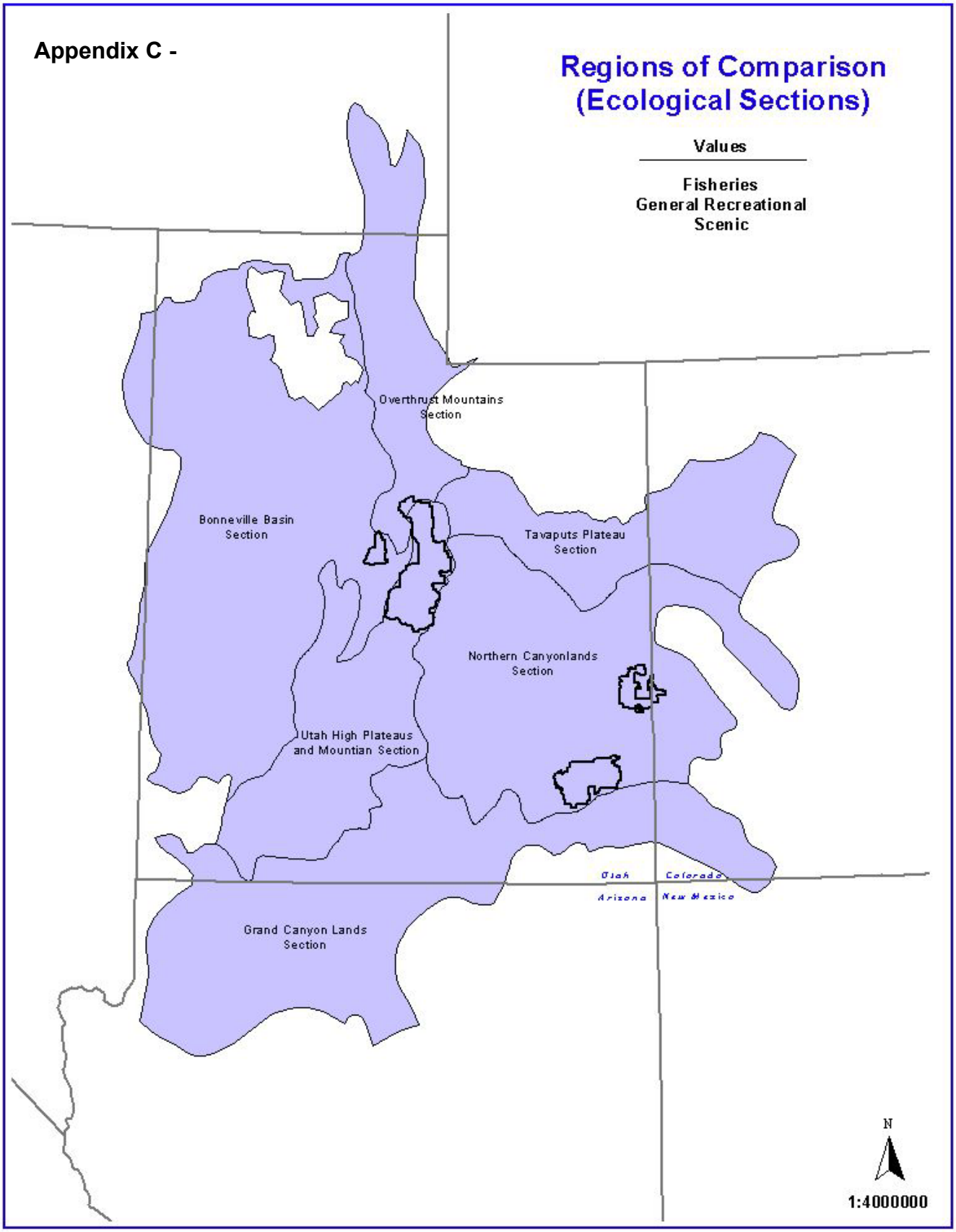

Wild & Scenic Rivers Eligibility Inventory
Inventoried Stream Segments
Monticello District
Monticello
Bull
Stevens
Indian Creek
Hatz Draw
Dark Can
Ranson
Chippean Canyon
Johnson
Verdure Creek
Hammond
Blanding
White
Texas
LEGEND
Inventoried Stream Segment
Stream Segment
MLNF Boundary
Water Body
LAND OWNERSHIP
BLM
FOREST SERVICE
WILDERNESS (FS)
NPS
PRIVATE
STATE
1:300000
5 0 5 10 Miles

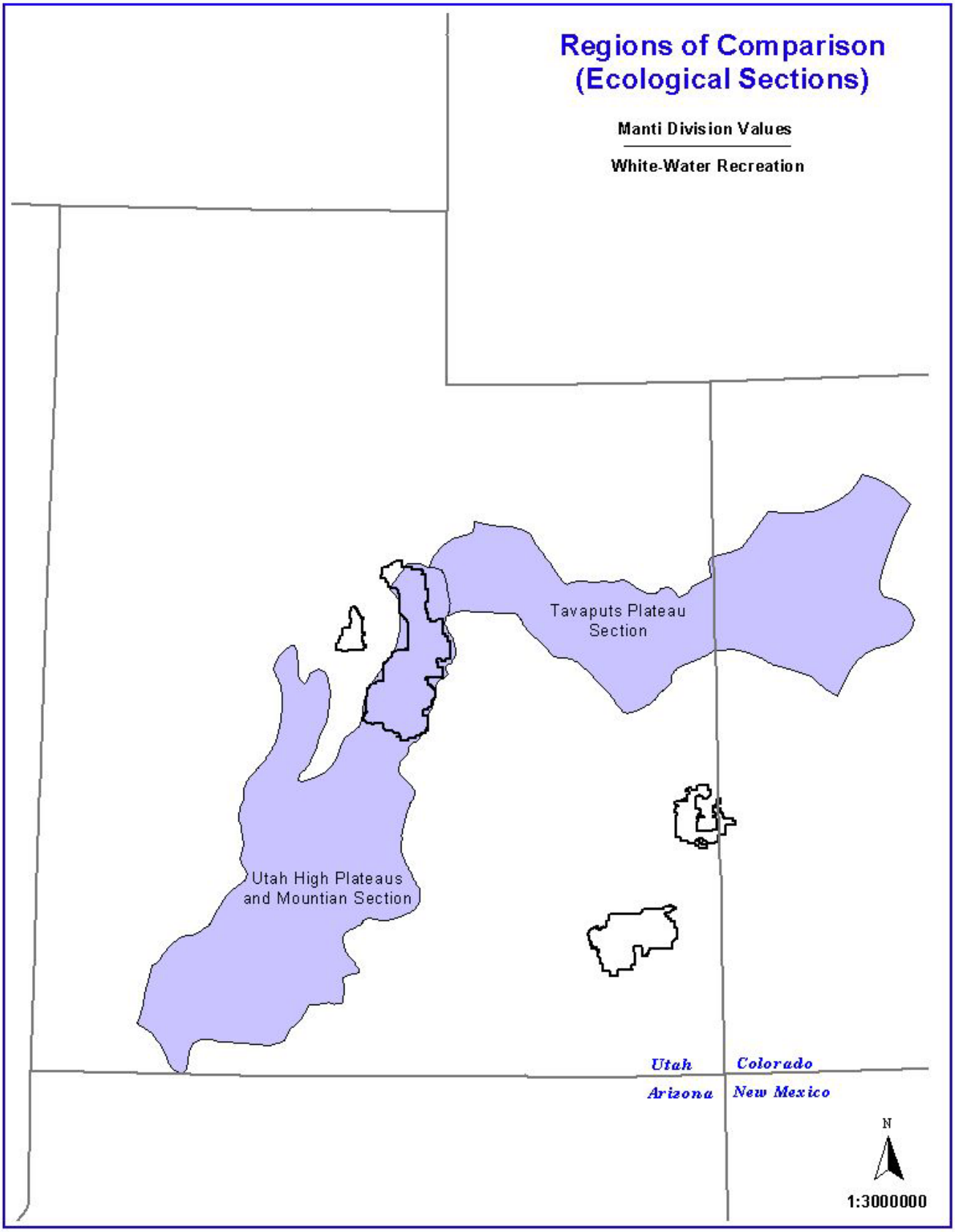

Wild & Scenic Rivers Eligibility Inventory
Eligible Stream Segments
Monticello District
Monticello
Blanding
Lower Dark Canyon
Woodenshoe Canyon
Upper Dark Canyon
Notch Cyn.
Posey
Chippean & Allen Canyon
Hammond
Butts, Arch & Texas
North Fork of Whiskers
LEGEND
Eligible Stream Segment
Recreational
Scenic
Wild
Stream
MLNF Boundary
Water Body
LAND OWNERSHIP
BLM
FOREST SERVICE
NPS
PRIVATE
STATE
1:300000
5 0 5 10 Miles

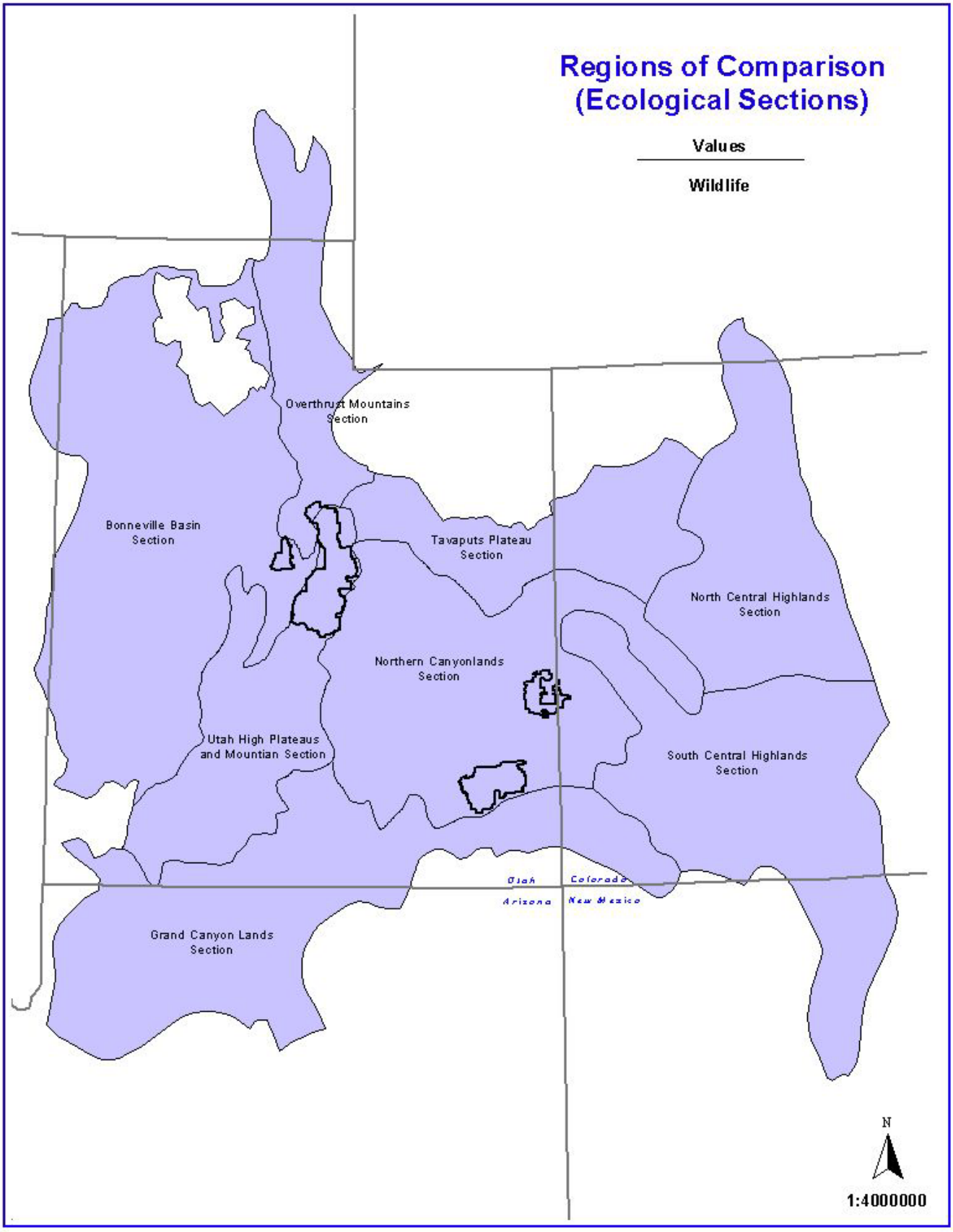

Wild & Scenic Rivers Eligibility Inventory
Inventoried Stream Segments
Moab District
Castle Valley
Beaver Creek
Castle Creek
Porcupine Draw
Deep Creek
Mill Creek
Geyser Creek
Roc Creek
Pole Canyon
Lasal Creek
West Paradox
Cottonwood
Pole Springs
LEGEND
Inventoried Stream Segment
Stream Segment
MLNF Boundary
Water Body
LAND OWNERSHIP
BLM
FOREST SERVICE
NPS
PRIVATE
STATE
1:250000
3 0 3 6 9 12 Miles
N

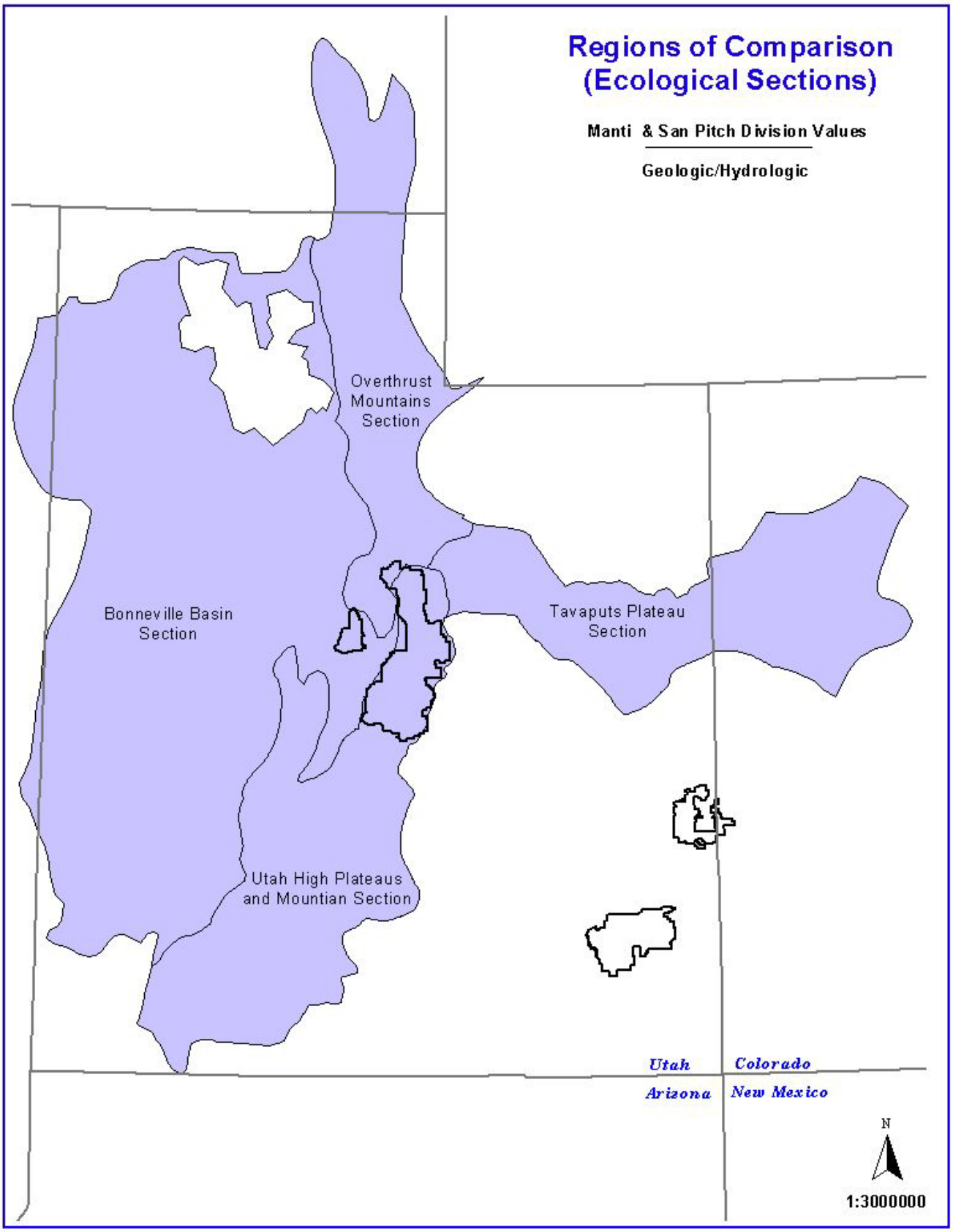

Wild & Scenic Rivers Eligibility Inventory
Eligible Stream Segments
Moab District
Castle Valley
Mineral Basin
Mill Creek Gorge
Poc Creek
LEGEND
Eligible Stream Segment
Recreational
Wild
Stream
MLNF Boundary
Water Body
LAND OWNERSHIP
BLM
FOREST SERVICE
NPS
PRIVATE
STATE
1:250000
3 0 3 6 9 12 Miles
N

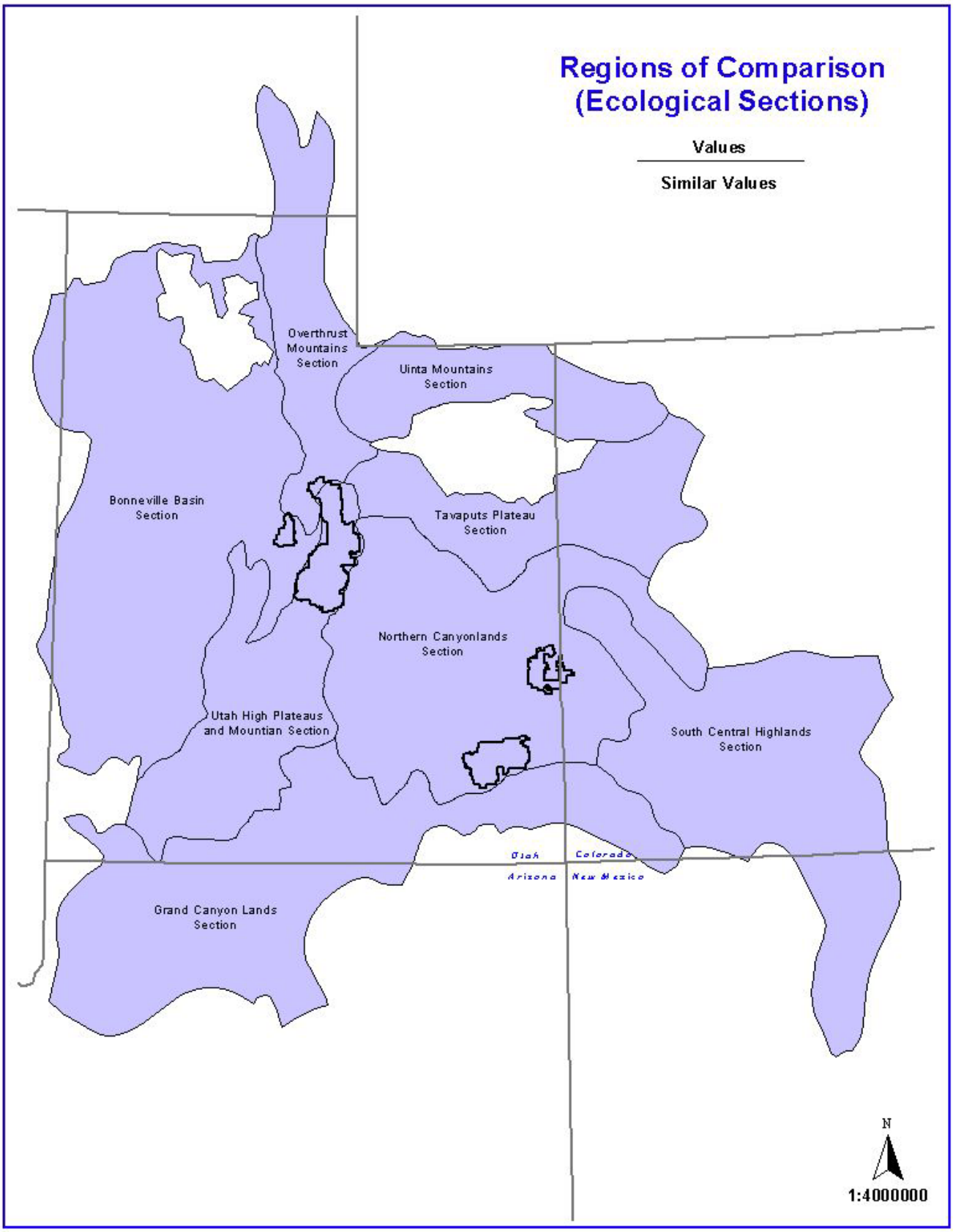
Appendix C -

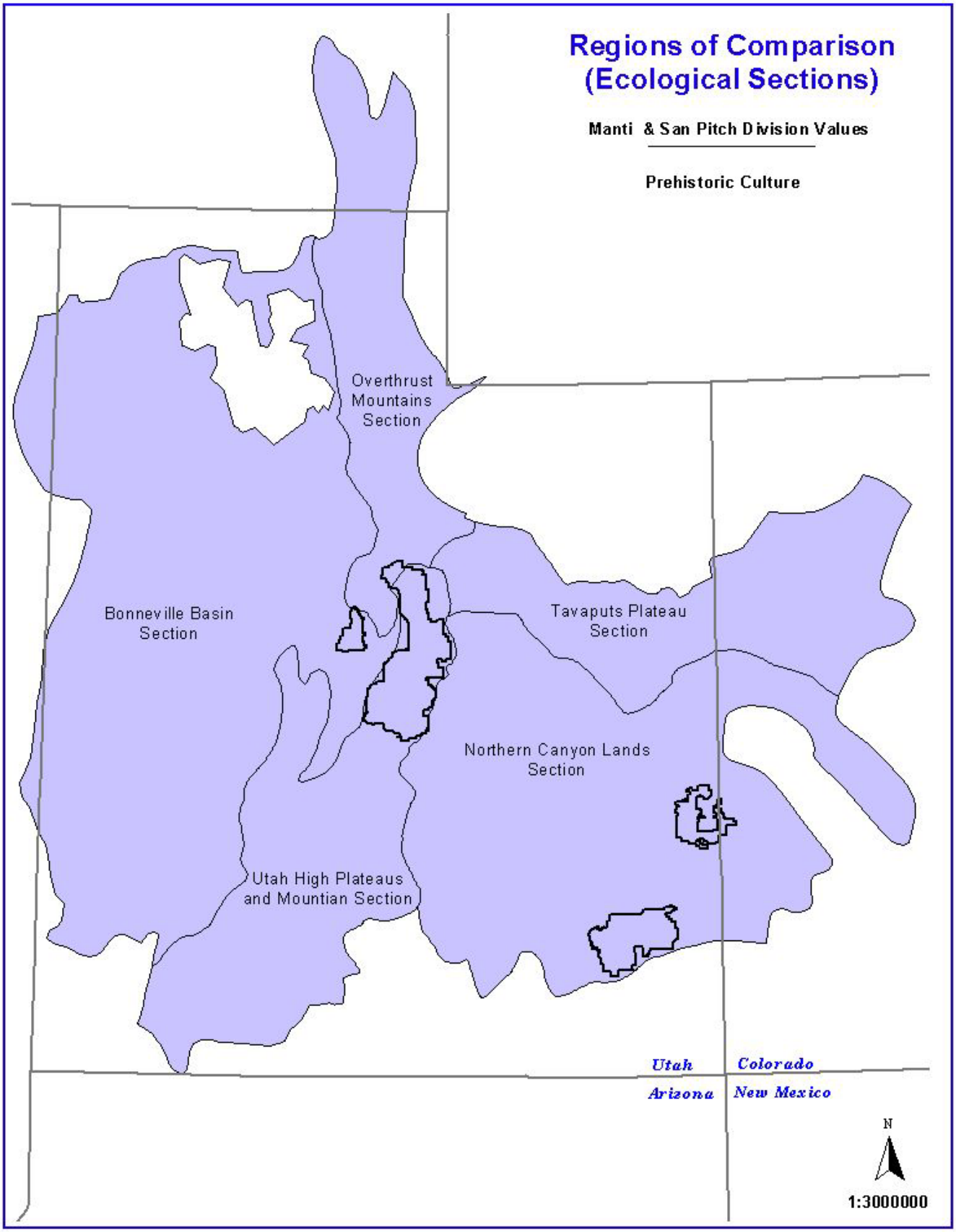

Regions of Comparison
(Ecological Sections)
Values
Fisheries
General Recreational
Scenic
Overthrust Mountains Section
Bonneville Basin Section
Tavaputs Plateau Section
Northern Canyonlands Section
Utah High Plateaus and Mountian Section
Grand Canyon Lands Section
Utah
Colorado
Arizona
New Mexico
N
1:4000000

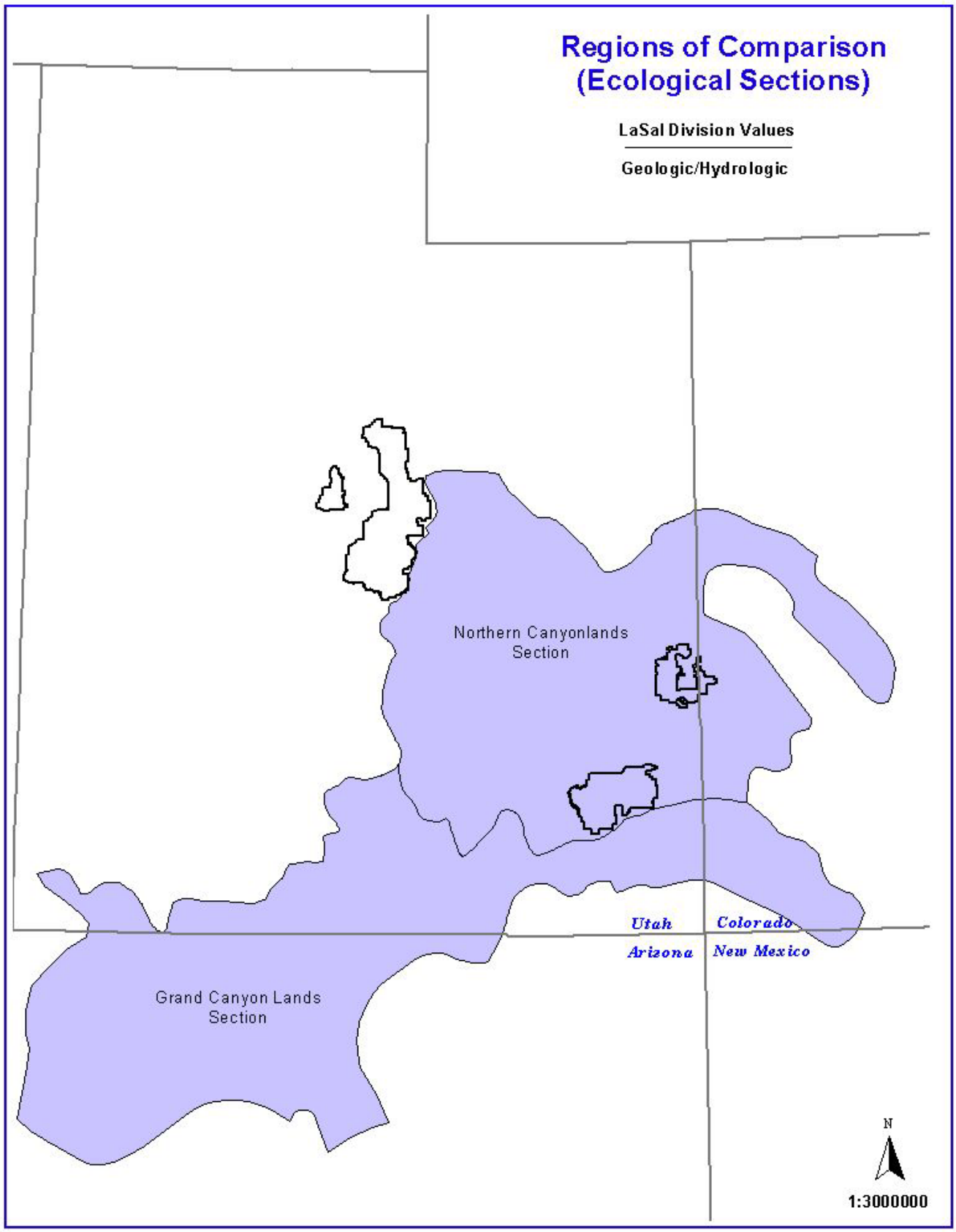

Regions of Comparison
(Ecological Sections)
Manti Division Values
White-Water Recreation
Tavaputs Plateau
Section
Utah High Plateaus
and Mountian Section
Utah
Colorado
Arizona
New Mexico
N
1:3000000

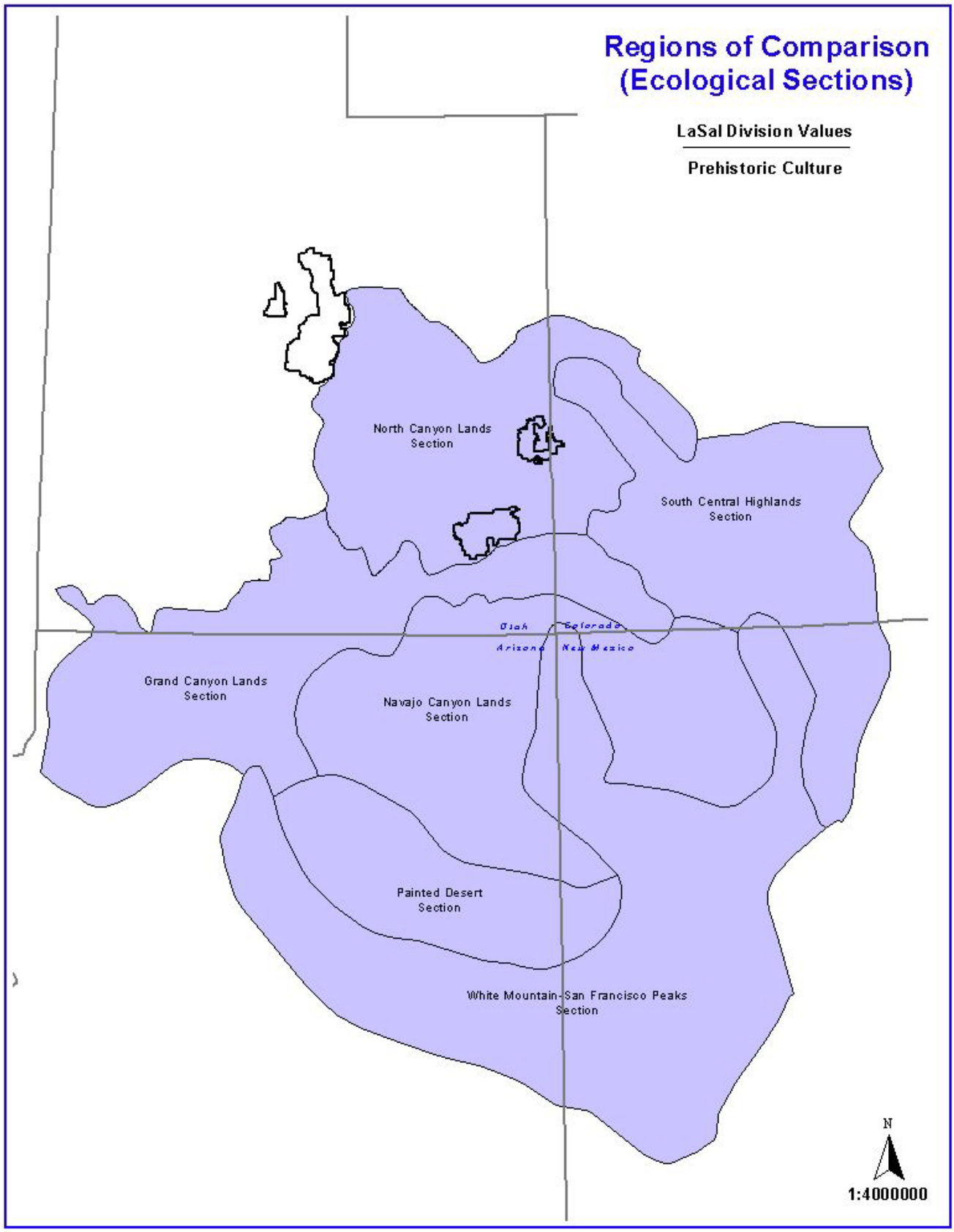

Regions of Comparison
(Ecological Sections)
Values
Wildlife
Overthrust Mountains Section
Bonneville Basin Section
Tavaputs Plateau Section
North Central Highlands Section
Northern Canyonlands Section
Utah High Plateaus and Mountian Section
South Central Highlands Section
Grand Canyon Lands Section
Utah
Colorado
Arizona
New Mexico
N
1:4000000


Regions of Comparison
(Ecological Sections)
Manti & San Pitch Division Values
Geologic/Hydrologic
Overthrust Mountains Section
Bonneville Basin Section
Tavaputs Plateau Section
Utah High Plateaus and Mountian Section
Utah
Colorado
Arizona
New Mexico
N
1:3000000


Regions of Comparison
(Ecological Sections)
Values
Similar Values
Overthrust Mountains Section
Uinta Mountains Section
Bonneville Basin Section
Tavaputs Plateau Section
Northern Canyonlands Section
Utah High Plateaus and Mountian Section
South Central Highlands Section
Grand Canyon Lands Section
Utah
Colorado
Arizona
New Mexico
N
1:4000000


Regions of Comparison
(Ecological Sections)
Manti & San Pitch Division Values
Prehistoric Culture
Overthrust Mountains Section
Bonneville Basin Section
Tavaputs Plateau Section
Northern Canyon Lands Section
Utah High Plateaus and Mountian Section
Utah
Colorado
Arizona
New Mexico
N
1:3000000


Regions of Comparison
(Ecological Sections)
LaSal Division Values
Geologic/Hydrologic
Northern Canyonlands
Section
Grand Canyon Lands
Section
Utah
Colorado
Arizona
New Mexico
N
1:3000000


Regions of Comparison
(Ecological Sections)
LaSal Division Values
Prehistoric Culture
North Canyon Lands Section
South Central Highlands Section
Utah
Colorado
Arizona
New Mexico
Grand Canyon Lands Section
Navajo Canyon Lands Section
Painted Desert Section
White Mountain-San Francisco Peaks Section
N
1:4000000

Appendix D – Definitions and Attributes of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

Scenic

Standard

The landscape elements of landform, vegetation, water, color and related factors result in notable or exemplary visual features and/or attractions within the nation or region. When analyzing scenic values, additional factors such as seasonal variations in vegetation, scale of cultural modifications, and the length of time negative intrusions are viewed may be considered. Scenery and visual attractions may be highly diverse over the majority of the river or river segment.

Regions of Comparison for Scenic Values

Manti-La Sal NF

-Overthrust Mountains Section – *applies to the northern portion of the Wasatch Plateau*
-Bonneville Basin Section – *applies to the San Pitch Mountains*
-Tavaputs Plateau Section – *applies to the Book Cliffs and Roan Cliffs areas*
-Utah High Plateaus & Mountains Section – *applies to the central and southern portions of the Wasatch Plateau*
-Northern Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the La Sal Mountains*
-Grand Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the Abajo Mountains*

Attributes

- *Diversity of View*

  Consider the presence of high relief; severe surface variation; rich color combinations (i.e., high variety, vivid colors); pleasing contrast in soil, rock, vegetation, and water; views that greatly enhance visual quality; still or cascading water that is dominant in the landscape.

  River corridors with the greatest diversity and variety of views, both foreground and background are of higher value.

- *Special Features*

  Consider outstanding natural, historical or cultural features; and landforms with unusual or outstanding topographic features (e.g. gorges, high relief, rock outcrops, canyons, falls, rapids, springs, hot springs, color, vegetation, etc.).
  River corridors with high relief and focal points that are visually striking, particularly memorable, or rare in the region are of higher value.

- *Seasonal Variations*
  Consider diversity of vegetation types in interesting patterns, textures, color and contrasts.

  River corridors with the greatest seasonal variation and diversity are of higher value

- *Cultural Modifications*
  Consider human modifications and features within the corridor and viewshed. Human features that exist may in some cases add to visual appeal.

  Viewsheds that are free from aesthetically undesirable sights and influences are generally of higher values

  This attribute is evaluated a highly appropriate, acceptable, or inappropriate for the corridor viewshed.

Attribute Evaluation Rating for Scenic Values **Scale**

H = High Value N = National Importance
M = Moderate Value R = Regional Importance
L = Low or No Value L = Less than Regional Importance

HA = Highly Appropriate |
A = Acceptable |-*Cultural Modifications*
I = Inappropriate |

General Recreation

Standard

Recreation opportunities are, or have the potential to be, unique enough to attract visitors from outside the geographical region. Visitors would be willing to travel long distances to use the river resources for recreational purposes. River-related opportunities could include, but are not limited to sightseeing, wildlife observation, camping, photography, hiking, tubing, floating, boating, fishing, and hunting. Interpretive opportunities may be exceptional and attract, or have the potential to attract, visitors from outside the geographical region. The river may provide or have the potential to provide settings for national or regional competitive events.

Regions of Comparison for General Recreational Values

Manti-La Sal NF

-Overthrust Mountains Section – *applies to the northern portion of the Wasatch Plateau*
-Bonneville Basin Section – *applies to the San Pitch Mountains*
-Tavaputs Plateau Section – *applies to the Book Cliffs and Roan Cliffs areas*
-Utah High Plateaus & Mountains Section – *applies to the central and southern portions of the Wasatch Plateau*
-Northern Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the La Sal Mountains*
-Grand Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the Abajo Mountains*

Attributes

- *Length of Season*

  Consider the amount of time the river corridor is used or available for recreation purposes, such as outdoor education, photography, natural history studies, mountain climbing, hiking, camping, horseback riding, and ski touring, etc.

  Rivers with the longest season of use are of higher value.

- *Diversity of Use*

  Consider the number and variety of recreation uses occurring within the corridor.

  Rivers that provide for the largest number and diversity of recreation uses are of higher value.

- *Experience Quality*

  Consider the comparative number or percent of similar experiences available in the region.

  Rivers that provide the most unique opportunities are of higher value. Pristine rivers/corridors are of higher value as compared to other areas that are visually monotonous, heavily developed, malodorous, or noisy.

- *Access*

  Consider the availability of private and public access points, ease of use, and attendant facilities (parking, boat ramps, trails, etc.).

  This criterion is evaluated as highly appropriate, acceptable, or inappropriate because on some rivers poor access can be advantageous to limit crowding.

- *Level of Use*

  This criterion is evaluated as highly appropriate, acceptable, or inappropriate because:

  A lightly used river does not by itself indicate a lower value, and an intensively used river may indicate a diminished value due to overcrowding.

  Rivers or corridors highly used by anglers, hunters and wildlife viewers are usually of higher value.

- *Associated Opportunities*

  Consider the extent of opportunities for hiking, photography, fishing, picnicking, swimming, wildlife viewing and other similar experiences.

  Rivers with the greatest opportunity for associated recreation are of higher value.

- *Attraction*

  Consider the ability to attract visitors from outside the geographic Region.

  Rivers that attract a variety of users who are willing to travel some distance with their primary intent to use the river for recreation experiences and rivers that provide a setting for national or regional competitive events are of higher value.

- *Sites and Facilities*

  Consider the extent of or potential for appropriate facility development (such as camping areas, trailheads, etc.)

  Rivers with the greatest number of existing/potential recreation facilities may be of higher value, depending upon the type of recreation opportunity provided.

Attribute Evaluation Rating for General Recreational Values **Scale**

H = High Value N = National Importance
M = Moderate Value R = Regional Importance
L = Low or No Value L = Less than Regional Importance

HA = Highly Appropriate |
A = Acceptable |-*Access and Level of Use*
I = Inappropriate |

White-Water Recreation

Standard

White-water rafting, kayaking, or canoeing opportunities are, or have the potential to be, unique enough to attract visitors from outside the geographical region. Visitors would be willing to travel long distances to use the river resources for white-water recreational purposes. The river may provide or have the potential to provide settings for national or regional usage or competitive events.

Regions of Comparison for White-Water Recreation Values

Manti Division of the Manti-La Sal NF
-Tavaputs Plateau Section
-Utah High Plateaus & Mountains Section

Attributes

Length of Season

Consider the amount of time the river is runnable in a variety of watercraft.

Rivers with the longest season of use are of higher value.

- *Diversity of Use*

  Consider the number and variety of white-water watercraft (driftboat, canoe, raft, kayak) that can be used on the river.

  Rivers allowing for the largest number and diversity of watercraft are of higher value.

- *Flow*

  Consider the consistency and reliability of flow during runnable seasons.

  Rivers with consistent flows and the fewest period of extreme fluctuations are of higher value.

- *Character of Run*

  Consider the diversity of channel structure (braiding, islands, gorges, wide spots, rapids, etc.), riverbed materials, and current/flow characteristics; level to which the run maintains interest and provides challenge to the boater.

  Rivers with more diverse, interesting, and challenging runs are of higher value.

- *Access*
  Consider the availability of private and public access points, ease of use, and attendant facilities (parking, boat ramps, trails, etc.).

  This attribute is evaluated as highly appropriate, acceptable, or inappropriate, because on some rivers poor access can be advantageous to limit crowding.

- *Level of Use*
  This attribute is evaluated as highly appropriate, acceptable, or inappropriate since a lightly used river may not by itself indicated a lower value, and an intensively used river may indicate a diminished value due to overcrowding.

- *Attraction*
  Consider the ability to attract visitors from outside the geographic region.

  Rivers that attract a variety of users who are willing to travel some distance with their primary intent to use the rivers for white-water competitive events are of higher value.

Attribute Evaluation Rating for White-Water Recreation Values	**Scale**
H = High Value	N = National Importance
M = Moderate Value	R = Regional Importance
L = Low or No Value	L = Less than Regional Importance

HA = Highly Appropriate |
A = Acceptable |-*Access and Level of Use*
I = Inappropriate |

Geologic/Hydrologic

Standard

The river or corridor contains an example of a geologic or hydrologic feature, process or phenomena that is rare or unique to the region, or an outstanding example of a commonly occurring feature. The feature may be in an unusually active stage of development, represent a "textbook" example and/or represent a rare our unique combination of geologic or hydrologic landforms or features (erosional, volcanic, glacial, drainage patterns, etc.)

Regions of Comparison for Geologic/Hydrologic Values

Manti and San Pitch Divisions of the Manti-La Sal NF

-Overthrust Mountains Section – *applies to the northern portion of the Wasatch Plateau*
-Bonneville Basin Section – *applies to the San Pitch Mountains*
-Tavaputs Plateau Section – *applies to the Book Cliffs and Roan Cliffs areas*
-Utah High Plateaus & Mountains Section – *applies to the central and southern portions of the Wasatch Plateau*

The La Sal Division of the Manti-La Sal NF

Northern Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the La Sal Mountains*
Grand Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the Abajo Mountains*

Attributes

- *Feature Abundance*

  Consider landforms and geologic setting with unusual or outstanding geologic/hydrologic features (e.g. gorges, arches, badlands, oxbows, caves, relic shoreline, unusual drainage patterns, stream channel type, bogs, waterfalls, deep canyons, hot springs, unique rock formations and outcrops).

  River corridors with an abundance of unusual, unique, and distinctive geologic/hydrologic features to the Region are of higher value.

- *Diversity of Features*

  Consider the number and variety of special geologic/hydrologic features, and the value of these features to the Region. Consider the unique or rare combination of geologic/hydrologic features or landforms (e.g. erosional, volcanic, glacial, stream characteristics).

  River corridors with the greatest diversity of geologic/hydrologic features are of higher value.

- *Educational/Scientific*

  Geologic/hydrologic features clearly and graphically reveal an interesting/unique educational or scientific story of earth's history.

  River corridors that represent "textbook" examples of a common feature or are the best example of a feature in the Region are of higher value.

Attribute Evaluation Rating for Geologic/Hydrologic Values	Scale
H = High Value	N = National Importance
M = Moderate Value	R = Regional Importance
L = Low or No Value	L = Less than Regional Importance

Fisheries

Standard

Fish values may be judged on the relative merits of fish populations, habitat or a combination of these factors. Consideration should be given to potential as well as existing values.

Populations

The river is nationally or regionally an important producer of resident and/or indigenous fish species. Of particular significance is the presence of wild stocks or rare species (federally listed, state-listed or candidate threatened or endangered species). Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

Habitat

The river provides exceptionally high quality habitat for fish of national or regional significance, or may provide unique habitat or a critical link in habitat conditions for rare species (federally listed, state-listed or candidate threatened or endangered species). Of particular significance is habitat for wild stocks or rare species. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

Regions of Comparison for Fisheries Values

Manti-La Sal NF

-That region corresponding to the present range of the Bonneville and Colorado cutthroat trout
-Overthrust Mountains Section – *applies to the northern portion of the Wasatch Plateau*
-Bonneville Basin Section – *applies to the San Pitch Mountains*
-Tavaputs Plateau Section – *applies to the Book Cliffs and Roan Cliffs areas*
-Utah High Plateaus & Mountains Section – *applies to the central and southern portions of the Wasatch Plateau*
-Northern Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the La Sal Mountains*
-Grand Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the Abajo Mountains*

Attributes

- *Habitat Quality*
  Consider the presence, extent, and carrying capacity of spawning area, rearing areas and adult habitat; and habitat for wild stocks and rare species (federally listed, state-listed, sensitive species, or candidate species).

  Areas with the greatest amount and best habitat, especially for wild stock and rare species, are of higher value.

- *Diversity of Species*
  Consider the number and variety of species present and the value of these species.
  Greatest diversity of species, including wild stocks and rare species, are of higher value.

- *Value of Species*
  Rivers which are either of special interest (including rare species) or highly used by anglers or which offer an unusual recreation experience for the Region are of higher value.

- *Abundance of Fish*
  Rivers with more fish and/or have been documented historically for sizeable runs are of higher value.

- *Natural Reproduction*
  Rivers with extensive self-sustaining natural reproduction are of higher value than those supported mostly by stocking.

- *Size and Vigor of Fish*
  Rivers that produce large vigorous fish are of higher value.

Attribute Evaluation Rating for Fisheries Values	**Scale**
H = High Value	N = National Importance
M = Moderate Value	R = Regional Importance
L = Low or No Value	L = Less than Regional Importance

Wildlife

Standard

Wildlife values may be judged on the relative merits of wildlife populations, habitat or a combination of these factors. Consideration should be given to potential as well as existing values.

Contains nationally or regionally important populations of resident or indigenous wildlife species dependent on the river environment.

Populations

The river corridor contains nationally or regionally an important populations of indigenous wildlife species. Of particular significance are species considered to be unique or rare (federally listed, state-listed or candidate threatened or endangered species). Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

Habitat

The river corridor provides exceptionally high quality habitat for wildlife of national or regional significance, or may provide unique habitat or a critical link in habitat conditions for rare species (federally listed, state-listed or candidate threatened or endangered species). Contiguous habitat conditions are such that the biological needs of the species are met. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

Regions of Comparison for Wildlife Values

Manti-La Sal NF

-Overthrust Mountains Section – *applies to the northern portion of the Wasatch Plateau*
-Bonneville Basin Section – *applies to the San Pitch Mountains*
-Tavaputs Plateau Section – *applies to the Book Cliffs and Roan Cliffs areas*
-Utah High Plateaus & Mountains Section – *applies to the central and southern portions of the Wasatch Plateau*
-North Central Highlands Section – *applies to the central and southern portions of the Wasatch Plateau*
-South Central Highlands Section – *applies to the La Sal Mountains*

-Northern Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the La Sal Mountains*
-Grand Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the Abajo Mountains*

Attributes

- *Habitat Quality*

  Consider the presence, extent, and carrying capacity of a variety of wildlife habitats, including winter range, summer range, transition zones, travel corridors, and calving areas. Consider unique habitats of critical links in habitat for rare species (federally listed, state-listed, sensitive species, or candidate species).

  Areas with the greatest and best habitat, contiguous habitat, and habitat for rare species are of higher value.

- *Diversity of Species*

  Consider the number and variety of species present and he value of these species. Rivers with the greatest diversity of species, including rare species, are of higher value.

- *Abundance of Species*

  Rivers with the greatest number of wildlife within the river corridor are of higher value.

Attribute Evaluation Rating for Wildlife Values	**Scale**
H = High Value	N = National Importance
M = Moderate Value	R = Regional Importance
L = Low or No Value	L = Less than Regional Importance

Cultural

Standard

The river corridor contains a river-related site where there is evidence of occupation or use by Native Americans or some other prehistoric culture. Sites must have unusual characteristics or exceptional human-interest values. Sites may have national or regional importance for interpreting prehistory; may be rare or represent an area where a culture or cultural period was first identified and described; may have been used concurrently by two or more cultural groups; or have been used by cultural groups for rare or scared purposes. Of particular significance are sites or features listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Regions of Comparison for Cultural Values

Manti-La Sal NF

Prehistoric culture

Manti and San Pitch Divisions
- -Tavaputs Plateau Section
- -Utah High Plateaus & Mountains Section
- -Bonneville Basin Section – *applies to San Pitch Division only*
- -Overthrust Mountains Section – *applies to San Pitch Division only*
- -Northern Canyon Lands Section

La Sal Division
- -Navajo Canyon Lands Section
- -White Mountain-San Francisco Peak Section
- -Northern Canyon Lands Section
- -Grand Canyon Lands Section
- -South Central Highlands Section (Uncompahgre Plateau)
- -Painted Desert Section

Historic Native American or ethnographic Native American

Manti and San Pitch Divisions
- -Western Shoshone
- -Ute
- -Eastern Shoshone
- -Piute
- -Goshute

La Sal Division
- -Ute
- -Navajo
- -Hopi
- -Zuni
- -Acama (western pueblo)

Attributes

- *Significance*

  Consider evidence of significant occupation and use by Native Americans or other prehistoric cultures (e.g. major Anasazi or Fremont sites, hunting sites, prehistoric sites, ceremonial areas, fishing areas, sacred religious sites). Consider sites that have significant human-interest value, are rare or represent an area where a culture was first identified.

  Rivers with cultural significance to Native Americans are of higher value.

  Rivers which have substantial existing cultural use, or which have been traditionally utilized as a Native American fishery are also of higher value.

Rare, unique or unusual sites or features within the Region are of higher value.

- *Current Uses*
  River corridors containing sites or features that are significant to Native American populations today are of higher value.

- *Number of Cultures*
  River corridors that represent more than one culture or cultural periods, that may have been used concurrently by more than two culture groups, or used for rare or sacred purposes are of higher value.

- *Site Integrity*
  Consider the presence of exceptional examples of Native American and pre-historic features or remains from a significant period of history; sites that are unmodified and retain their original character; features that are in excellent condition and provide an exceptional example within the Region.
  River corridors that contain exceptional sites in exceptional condition are of higher value.

- *Education-Interpretation*
  Consider sites that have regional or national importance for interpreting significant prehistoric events, sites, or people; sites that clearly and graphically reveal an interesting or unique history of the Region; and have the ability to attract visitors from outside the Region.

  River corridors that represent "textbook" examples of a Native American or other pre-historic culture or provide the best example of a culture or river-related event in the Region are of higher value.

- *Listing/Eligibility*
  Consider corridors that contain sites or features that are currently listed in, or are eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or designated as a National Historic Landmark.

  Rivers with such features, particularly if in abundance, are of higher value.

Attribute Evaluation Rating for Cultural Values	**Scale**
H = High Value	N = National Importance
M = Moderate Value	R = Regional Importance
L = Low or No Value	L = Less than Regional Importance

Historic

Standard

The river corridor contains a river-related site or feature associated with a significant event, an important person, or a cultural activity of the past that was rare, unusual or unique in the region. A historic site and/or feature in most cases are 50 years old or older. Of particular significance are National Historic Landmarks or sites or features listed in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places.

Regions of Comparison for Historic Values

Manti-La Sal NF

Federal and State administrative sites

-Regional Boundary for the agency in question, i.e., FS-Intermountain Region and Southwestern Region
-BLM-States of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming
-NPS-Colorado Plateau Cluster and New Mexico NW Cluster
-State Government-Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming

Sites related to mining, water development (dams), military history, grazing use, timber cutting, or other historic uses

-All of Utah south of Provo
-Navajo County, Arizona
-Counties of Montezuma, Dolores, Miguel, Montrose, Mesa, and Garfield in Colorado
-San Juan County, New Mexico

Attributes

- *Significance*

  Consider sites that contain a site or feature associated with a historically significant event, person, or activity of the past (e.g., major railroad sites, military history, Mormon history, early explorers); associated with exceptional or important persons (e.g. John Wesley Powel).

  River-related rare, unique, or unusual sites or features within the Region are of higher value.

- *Site Integrity*

  Consider the presence of exceptional examples of architecture from a significant period in history; sites that are unmodified and retain their original character; features that are exceptional examples within the Region.

River corridors that contain exceptional sites in exceptional condition are of higher value.

- *Education-Interpretation*
  Consider sites that have regional or national importance for interpreting significant historic events or people; sites that clearly and graphically reveal an interesting or unique history of the Region; and sites that have the ability to attract visitors from outside the Region.

  River corridors that represent "textbook" examples of an historic event or provide the best example of an historic culture or river-related event in the Region are of higher value.

- *Listing/Eligibility*
  Consider corridors that contain sites or features that are currently listed in, or are eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or that have been designated as National Historic Landmarks.

  Rivers with such features, particularly if in abundance, are of higher value.

- *Number of Historic Themes or Periods*
  River corridors that represent more than one historic theme or culture, that may have been used concurrently by more than on historic cultural group; or used for rare or sacred purposes are of higher value.

Attribute Evaluation Rating for Historic Values	**Scale**
H = High Value	N = National Importance
M = Moderate Value	R = Regional Importance
L = Low or No Value	L = Less than Regional Importance

Other Similar Values - Ecologic/Biologic Diversity - Paleontologic - Botanical

Standard

The river corridor is nationally or regionally recognized as providing unique or rare opportunities for ecosystem management or study. This included river corridors that constitute an important element in a regional plan to conserve biological diversity or other specific ecological resources. Examples of important elements include rare communities or ecosystems, watersheds with special

values or that are the focus of special management, essential corridors for species migration and genetic interactions, and other values of importance.

The river or corridor contains an example of a paleontologic or botanical feature, process or phenomena that is rare or unique to the region, or an outstanding example of a commonly occurring feature or process. The feature may represent a "textbook" example and/or represent a rare our unique combination of paleontologic or botanical resources.

Regions of Comparison for other Similar Values

Manti-La Sal NF

-Overthrust Mountains Section – *applies to the northern portion of the Wasatch Plateau*
-Bonneville Basin Section – *applies to the San Pitch Mountains*
-Uinta Mountains Section – *applies to all of the Manti-La Sal NF in regards to vertebrate fossils*
-Tavaputs Plateau Section – *applies to the Book Cliffs and Roan Cliffs areas*
-Utah High Plateaus & Mountains Section – *applies to the central and southern portions of the Wasatch Plateau*
-Northern Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the La Sal Mountains*
-South Central Highlands Section – *applies to the La Sal Mountains*
-Grand Canyon Lands Section – *applies to the Abajo Mountains*

Attributes

- *Species Diversity*
  Consider the presence, extent, and diversity of plant communities, ecological values that are critical to protection of biological diversity, and critical habitat for multiple species conservation (e.g., refugia).

  River corridors with the greatest diversity and importance to multiple species conservation are of higher value

- *Ecological function*
  Rivers with rare or unique corridors that are critical and essential for species migration and genetic interaction are of higher value.

- *Rare Communities and Features*
  Rivers with rare, sensitive, threatened and endangered species and communities; and river and river corridors with unusual or rare river-related paleoecological features or deposits, outstanding or "textbook" examples of features are of higher value.

- *Educational/Scientific*

  Consider ecological values and features that clearly and graphically reveal an interesting/unique educational or scientific story of the ecological form and function.

  Paleontological and botanical values and features clearly and graphically reveal an interesting/unique educational or scientific story of earth's history.

  River corridors that represent "textbook" examples of plant and animal associations or ecological values/features in the Region are of higher value.

Attribute Evaluation Rating for Other Similar Values	**Scale**
H = High Value	N = National Importance
M = Moderate Value	R = Regional Importance
L = Low or No Value	L = Less than Regional Importance

Appendix E – Federal and State Agencies, Local Government Groups and Publics Involved in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Determination Process on the Manti-La Sal National Forest

The Manti-La Sal National Forest solicited participation from the following federal and state agencies, local government groups, Native American tribes and interested publics. The objective of this solicitation was to determine if the data collected for watercourses with potential outstandingly remarkable values was accurate and complete (data on potential outstandingly remarkable values, watercourse segments, free-flowing characteristics, and other related natural, physical and socioeconomic values). Regulations, policy, procedures and agreements associated with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 prohibited changes or modifications to definitions, terms, and guidelines and procedures for determining eligibility. Comments on these items were accepted and noted, but did not affect changes.

Not all the listed offices/entities provided comments. The correspondence from those offices/entities listed below that responded to the solicitation of the Manti-La Sal National Forest is on file at the Forest Supervisor's Office, 599 West Price River Drive, Price, UT 84501. Appendix F includes documentation of changes to the data, based on the coordination process and comments that were received.

Federal Agencies

US Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management
- Price Field Office
- Richfield Field Office
- Monticello Field Office
- Moab Field Office

US Department of Interior, National Park Service
- Canyonlands National Park
- Arches National Park
- Natural Bridges National Monument

Utah State Agencies

Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
Division of Wildlife Resources
Division of Water Rights
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Travel Development
School Trust Lands Administration
Division of Parks and Recreation
Division of Environmental Quality

Center for Policy and Planning

Utah County/City Offices

Southeast Utah Association of Local Governments
Emery County Commission
Emery Water Conservancy District
Emery County Road Department
Carbon County Commission
Carbon County Geographical Information Systems
Castle Valley Special Services District
Six County Association of Governments
Sanpete County Commission
Sanpete County - Palisade Water User Association
Sanpete County - Manti Irrigation Company
San Juan County Commission
Grand County Council
Moab Area Economic Development

Colorado County Offices

Mesa County Commission
Montrose County Commission

Native American Tribes

Piute
Navajo
Ute Mountain, Utah
White Mesa
Hopi

Interest Groups

Utah Environmental Congress
Utah Rivers Council
Price-San Rafael River Watershed Committee
Living Rivers
Red Rock Forests

Appendix F "Tracking Report" –
Changes, Modification & Additions to the Inventory and Evaluation Process for Potentially Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers on the Manti-La Sal National Forest

Introduction

Changes, modifications and additions were made to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Inventory and Evaluation Process for Potentially Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers on the Manti-La Sal National Forest, as documented on March 5, 2002. *

> * *The Manti-La Sal NF Inventory and Process document contains working papers and technical data from Forest specialists developed during the inventory and evaluation of potentially Eligible Wild and Scenic watercourses.*

Appendix F – "Tracking Report" records these changes, modification and additions in a sequential order based on dates and results of meetings, discussions, coordination, and correspondence with Forest Service specialists, as well as with the offices and entities listed in Appendix E. All changes, etc., are mutually inclusive with each change related to (or augmenting) previous discussions, agreements and decisions. The listing and display of eligible watercourses included in the body of this report (Final Eligibility Determination of Wild and Scenic Rivers) is the result of the inventory and evaluation process implemented by the Manti-La Sal National Forest and the subsequent changes, additions and modifications included in this Appendix.

The sequenced order of meetings, discussions, coordination and correspondence are listed below. This is followed by the related changes, additions and modifications.

1. Meetings with Bureau of Land Management – Price River, Richfield, Moab and Monticello Field Offices; and National Park Service – Canyonlands National Park, Arches National Park and Natural Bridges National Monument.
2. Direction from the Coordinator of the USDA Forest Service Intermountain Region Wild and Scenic Rivers Program.
3. Reviews by Forest Service resource specialists – Manti-La Sal National Forest.
4. Meetings with and correspondence form officials from Carbon, Emery, Sanpete, San Juan, and Grand Counties.
5. Correspondence from Utah Environmental Congress.
6. Additional reviews by Forest Service District Rangers and resource specialists – Manti-La Sal National Forest.

1. Meetings with Bureau of Land Management – Price River, Richfield, Moab and Monticello Field Offices; and National Park Service – Canyonlands National Park, Arches National Park and Natural Bridges National Monument.

The following agreements and changes resulted from meetings between the Manti-La Sal National Forest, Bureau of Land Management, and National Park Service. These agreements and changes were used in the final evaluation of watercourses.

a. Regions of Comparison

The Manti-La Sal National Forest and Bureau of Land Management agreed to revise the Regions of Comparison for Outstandingly Remarkable Values to reflect the correct "Ecological Section" and "Province" for each outstandingly remarkable value.

> *This revision replaced the information included in the Inventory and Evaluation Process for Potentially Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers on the Manti-La Sal National Forest, as documented on March 5, 2002.*

Ecological Sections and Provinces were identified for each Outstandingly Remarkable Value. The Ecological Sections were used as "Regions of Comparison" in determining Scale of Importance for the High, Moderate, and Low ratings for outstandingly remarkable values identified within the corridor of watercourse segments.

The Ecological Sections and their respective Provinces are listed below. Appendix E includes a display of each Outstandingly Remarkable Value and their corresponding Ecological Section, and the applicable geographical location within the Manti-La Sal National Forest.

Ecological Section	**Province**
-Overthrust Mountain	-Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow
-North-Central Highlands	-same as above
-South-Central Highlands	-same as above
-Uinta Mountains	-same as above
-Bonneville Basin	-Intermountain Semi-Desert and Desert
-Uinta Basin	-same as above
-Northern Canyon Lands	-same as above

-Tavaputs Plateau	Nevada-Utah Mountains-Semi Desert-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow
-Utah High Plateau & Mountain	-same as above
-Grand Canyon Lands	-Colorado Plateau-Semi-Desert
-Navajo Canyon Lands	-same as above
-White Mountain-San Francisco Peaks	-Arizona-New Mexico Mountains Semi-Desert-Open Woodland-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow
-Painted Desert	-Colorado Plateau Semi-Desert

b. <u>Watercourses Common to administered lands of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management</u>

Discussions and Agreements are as follows:

Manti Division – Ferron/Price RD

Scofield Watershed – Fish Creek

The Manti-La San National Forest agreed to extend the segment to Scofield Reservoir, across private lands, depending on comments from Carbon County Commission. *(This agreement was eventually changed, based on comments from Carbon County Commission. The Fish Creek segment was ended at the National Forest boundary.)*

BLM questioned Wildlife as the Outstandingly Remarkable Value (ORV). The rating forms were reviewed, and it was determined that the rating of "High" with a "Regional Scale of Importance" for Wildlife was based on the following Interdisciplinary Team analysis:

- ✓ Important elk and deer summer and fall calving and fawning area.
- ✓ Important habitat for waterfowl, birds in riparian areas, goshawks, bear, beaver and Willow Flycatchers.

Gordon Creek Watershed –

BLM also questioned Wildlife as an Outstandingly Remarkable Value (ORV). The rating forms were reviewed, and it was determined that the rating of "High" with a "Less than Regional Scale of Importance" for Wildlife was based on the following IDT analysis:

- ✓ High habitat value for elk and deer summer and fall calving and fawning areas.
- ✓ High habitat Value for habitat for goshawks, raptors, bats, small birds, and mammals.
- ✓ High diversity of species.

The Manti-La Sal National Forest agreed to separate the drainages into separate segments if there were no common junctions on BLM administered lands or if there was a change in free-flowing characteristics or other significant impediments. It appeared that there were common junctions, but BLM needed to analyze one or two more segments to the west of the present ending point of Gordon Creek.

The Forest's tentative Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) classification was "Recreational", based on the existence of roads and road crossings in the drainages within this watershed. The BLM's WSR classification for Gordon Greek off the Manti-La Sal NF was "Scenic".

Huntington Creek Watershed –

The Manti-La Sal National Forest agreed to extend Huntington Creek beyond the National Forest boundary to the Huntington Power Plan diversion. *(Forest personnel would determine this point of diversion after discussions with the BLM.)*

The Wildlife ORV for Scad Valley was also questioned. This value and its Regional Scale was based on the following:

- ✓ High habitat value for big game calving and fawning, and productive rearing areas and goshawks.
- ✓ High diversity of species including golden eagles, red tailed hawks, bats, bears, deer and elk.

Cottonwood Creek Watershed –

The Outstandingly Remarkable Value (ORV) for Straight Canyon was "Whitewater", with a "Regional Scale". The BLM agreed to analyze Straight Canyon on BLM administered lands to determine if there was also a Whitewater ORV.

The Manti-La Sal National Forest agreed to review the "Low Rating" and "Less than Regional Scale" for Historic on Cottonwood Creek, since the BLM representatives believed this canyon was the major transportation route for early settlers.

Ferron Creek Watershed –

The Manti-La Sal National Forest agreed to show the ending point of Lower Ferron Creek at the Millsite Reservoir on the Manti-La Sal National Forest ORV map.

Lower Muddy Watershed –

The Manti-La Sal National Forest determined that Lower Muddy Creek had a Cultural ORV, at a Regional Scale. The BLM agreed to add a potential Cultural ORV to the Lower Muddy on BLM administered lands, as well as a Historic ORV. *(Forest resource specialists eventually changed the Scale of Importance for the Cultural ORV to "Less Than Region" after further review.)*

La Sal Division – Monticello Ranger District

The following watercourses were questioned:

(Forest evaluation/rating sheets for the following watercourses showed values with ratings of Moderate or Low, depending on the attribute, except for North Fork of Whiskers & Whiskers Draw, which was rated High for the Forest and not rated by the BLM. The Forest and BLM offices decided to re-evaluate to determine if evaluation/rating sheets were correct.)

South Cottonwood Wash Watershed –

The Forest agreed to drop the two eastern tributaries and the one western tributary of Allen Canyon that crosses from the National Forest to BLM administered lands.

The BLM did not evaluate the North Fork of Whiskers and agreed to do so. (The Forest evaluated Scenic, Geologic/Hydrologic, and Cultural for both North Fork of Whiskers and Whiskers Draw, and gave Cultural a "High" rating and a WSR Classification of "Recreational".)

Grand Gulch Watershed

The Forest gave White Canyon and Burch Canyon a "Moderate" rating for Wildlife and Cultural Values, with other Values not considered as potential ORV's. BLM had a "High" rating for Scenic & Recreation with a "Scenic" WSR Classification.

The Forest re-evaluated the photos, maps, and narratives and decided to retain it original ratings. The values rated by the BLM were considered to be within the Natural Bridges National

Monument and not adjacent to the Manti-La Sal National Forest/BLM common boundary.

Colorado River/Moab Watershed

The Forest gave Lower Indian Creek a “Moderate” rating for Scenic, Recreation, and Other Similar Values, and a “Low” Rating for Historic and Cultural Values. BLM had a “High” rating for Scenic, Recreation, and Cultural with a “Recreational” WSR Classification.

The Forest re-evaluated the data and decided to retain the original ratings.

La Sal Division – Monticello Ranger District

Mill Creek Watershed

BLM believed that Upper Mill Creek and Mill Creek Gorge could be eligible with a Scenic Classification.

The Forest re-evaluated the watercourses. Changes were only made to Mill Creek Gorge. Scenic, Geologic/Hydrologic and Other Similar Values were changed from “Moderate” to “High”, with a National Scale of Importance for Scenic and a Regional Scale of Importance for Geologic/Hydrologic and Other Similar Values.

Lower Dolores Watershed

BLM believed that Lower Beaver Creek was eligible with a Scenic Classification.

The Forest re-evaluated this watercourse, and included a “High” rating for Wildlife, but retained the “Moderate” rating for other potential ORV’s.

2. Coordination with the Coordinator of the USDA Forest Service Intermountain Region Wild and Scenic Rivers Program

The following coordination and agreements occurred between the Manti La-Sal National Forest and the Coordinator of the USDA Forest Service Intermountain Wild and Scenic Rivers Program.

Definitions and Process Criteria

1) Definitions of a segment and segment tributaries were finalized as follows:

   Segment –
   A segment is a reach(s) or length(s) of rivers and streams that have the same or similar character, values, and features.

   Tributaries –
   A segment within any particular watershed may include more than one tributary.

   Include tributaries of main watercourse (river or stream) as part of the main watercourse/river if the following applies:
   - The tributaries are integral to the values of the main watercourse and have the same or very near the same natural resource values, including potential outstandingly remarkable values; and
   - Separating the tributary from the main watercourse will diminish the values of the tributary and the main watercourse.

   Tributaries that are not integral to the principal watercourse and do not have the same or very near the same natural resource values will be considered separately.

2) The Free-flowing definition was clarified to match the definition from the WSR Act. The guidance from the USDA Forest Service Intermountain Region WSR Coordinator on "quantification of flows in a free-flowing watercourse" was dropped as part of the definition *(Refer to the Inventory and Evaluation Process of Potentially Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers on the Manti-La Sal National Forest, dated March 5, 2002)*.

   The definition of free-flowing from the Section 16(b) of the WSR Act that was used in all coordination meetings with federal and state agencies and local government groups is as follows:

   "…existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification, of the waterway. The existence, however, of low dams, diversion works, and other minor structures at the time any river is proposed for inclusion in

the national wild and scenic rivers system shall not automatically bar its consideration from such inclusion: Provided, that this shall not be construed to authorize, intend, or encourage future construction of such structures within components of the national wild and scenic rivers system."

3. Reviews and Changes by Manti-La Sal National Forest Resource Specialists

The following changes were made after reviews and further analysis by Forest resource specialists:

a. Segments and Tributaries of Watercourses

Segment and tributaries were revised as follows:

Tributaries that were integral to the main stem or segment of the river would be retained. (A tributary would not be eliminated, if it diminished the **Outstanding Remarkable Value (ORV)** rating of the main river segment.)

Tributaries with WSR Outstandingly Remarkable Values that should stand-alone would be made separate segments.

The above direction was used to make changes to watercourses that had been inventoried by Manti-La Sal National Forest resource specialists. These changes are shown below as “Revisions to Tributaries to Potentially Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers”.

Revisions to Tributaries to Potentially Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers

Segment and tributaries of river segments with potential Outstanding Remarkable Values were reviewed and revised as follows:

- ✓ Tributaries that that were integral to the main stem or segment of the river with an ORV would be retained. (A tributary would not be eliminated if it diminishes the ORV rating of the main river segment.)
- ✓ Tributaries not integral to the main stem or segment of the river that had one or more ORV’s would be dropped as part of that river segment.

The following tables show the rivers segment and tributaries that were revised according to the above direction: (refer to maps for locations and names) – **76 tributaries were dropped from further evaluation.**

*******The tables include information on segments, potential outstandingly remarkable values and potential Wild and Scenic River Classifications prior to coordination and agreements with the counties of Carbon, Emery, Sanpete, San Juan and Grand.*******

Manti Division - Sanpete Ranger District –

Watershed – Lower San Pitch No. 1603000405				
Seg. #	**Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)**	**Segments & tributaries retained**	**Potential ORVs & WSR Classification**	**Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment**
LSP01	Six Mile Canyon, including North & South Forks of Sixmile Canyon	Six Mile Canyon, including North & South Forks of Six Mile Canyon	Scenic **Recreational**	Two unnamed tributaries
LSP03	Twelve Mile Canyon, Birch Creek, South Fork Twelve Mile, Cooley Creek, Beaver Creek, Clear Creek & North and South Pine Creeks	Twelve Mile Canyon, South Fork of Twelve Mile Canyon, Cooley Creek, and headwaters of South Fork of Twelve Mile Canyon	Scenic, Recreation & Geologic/ Hydrologic **Recreational**	Birch Creek, Beaver Creek, Clear Creek & North and South Pine Creeks

Watershed – Manti Canyon No. 1603000404				
Seg. #	**Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)**	**Segments & tributaries retained**	**Potential ORVs & WSR Classification**	**Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment**
MC 01	Manti Canyon, including North Fork, Lowry Fork, Middle Fork, South Fork & Cottonwood Creek	Manti Canyon, including North Fork, Lowry Fork, Middle Fork, and South Fork	Scenic & Recreation **Recreational**	Cottonwood Creek & one unnamed tributary

Watershed – Middle San Pitch No. 1602020403				
Seg. #	**Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)**	**Segments & tributaries retained**	**Potential ORVs & WSR Classification**	**Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment**
MSP03	Ephraim Canyon including White Fork Ledge, and Cottonwood Creek (with headwaters)	Ephraim Canyon including White Fork Ledge, & Cottonwood Creek (with headwaters)	Scenic, Recreation, Geologic/ Hydrologic, & Historic **Recreationa**l	None dropped

Manti Division - Ferron/Price Ranger District –

Watershed – Muddy Creek No. 1407000201				
Seg. #	**Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)**	**Segments & tributaries retained**	**Potential ORVs & WSR Classification**	**Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment**
MDC 03	Lower Muddy Creek, including South Fork Muddy, North Fork Muddy, Horse Creek, Jason Creek, Meadow Gulch, Gulch Creek & "The Box"	Lower Muddy Creek, including South Fork Muddy, & North Fork Muddy	Cultural **Recreational**	Horse Creek, Jason Creek, Meadow Gulch, Gulch Creek & "The Box"

Watershed – Ferron Creek No. 1406000903				
Seg. #	**Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)**	**Segments & tributaries retained**	**Potential ORVs & WSR Classification**	**Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment**
FC01	Upper Ferron Creek, including North & South Fork of Big Bear Creek, Big Bear Creek Little Bear Creek, Cove Creek, Lake Fork of Cover Creek, Georges Fork, Lake Fork of Upper Ferron Creek, Duck Fork, Little Horse, Indian Creek, Mill Stream, Singleton Creek & Wrigley Creek	Upper Ferron Creek, including North Fork of Big Bear Creek, Big Bear Creek, Cove Creek, Georges Fork, Lake Fork of Upper Ferron Creek, & Indian Creek	Wildlife **Recreational**	South Fork of Big Bear Creek, Lake Fork of Cove Creek, Duck Fork, Little Horse, Mill Stream, Willow Creek, Singleton Creek, Wrigley Creek, & one unnamed tributary
FC04	Lower Ferron Creek	Lower Ferron Creek	Cultural **Recreational**	None dropped

Watershed – Cottonwood Creek No. 1406000902				
Seg. #	**Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)**	**Segments & tributaries retained**	**Potential ORVs & WSR Classification**	**Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment**
CWC01	Lowry Water, Bacon Rind Canyon, Potters Canyon & Indian Creek	Lowry Water & Indian Canyon	Scenic & Wildlife **Scenic**	Bacon Rind Canyon, & Potters Canyon
CWC02	Black Canyon, Mill Canyon & Bulger Canyon	Black Canyon	Wildlife **Scenic**	Mill Canyon & Bulger Canyon
CWC03	Reeder Canyon, & Littles Creek	Reeder Canyon, & Littles Creek	Wildlife **Recreational**	None dropped
CWC05	Lower Seely Creek, Olsen Canyon & Olsen Canyon tributary	Lower Seely Creek, Olsen Canyon	Wildlife **Scenic**	Olsen Canyon tributary
CWC08	Straight Canyon	Straight Canyon	Whitewater **Recreational**	None dropped

Watershed – Huntington Creek No. 1406000901				
Seg. #	**Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)**	**Segments & tributaries retained**	**Potential ORVs & WSR Classifi-cation**	**Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment**
HC01	Upper Huntington Canyon, including Boulger Canyon & Swens Canyon, Burnout Canyon, Coal Canyon, & Little Eccles Canyon	Upper Huntington Canyon, & Boulger Canyon	Fisheries **Recreational**	Swens Canyon, Burnout Canyon, Coal Canyon, & Little Eccles Canyon
HC03	Upper Left Fork Huntington Creek, including Millers Flat, Lake Canyon, Rolfson Canyon, Staker Canyon, Seeley Canyon, Jordan Canyon, Spring Canyon	Upper Left Fork Huntington Creek, including Millers Flat, Lake Canyon, Rolfson Canyon, Staker Canyon, Seeley Canyon, Jordan Canyon, Spring Canyon	Scenic & Wildlife **Recreational**	None dropped. *All considered integral to Upper Left Fork of Huntington Creek. (Jordan Can., Seely Can., Miller Flat, Rolfson Can. & Spring Can. have dams and reservoirs associated with the tributary, which may be a reason to for dropping, but they remain integral.)*
HC04	Scad Valley, Paradise Creek & Bennets Canyon	Scad Valley	Wildlife **Recreational**	Paradise Creek & Bennets Canyon
HC05	Lower Left Fork Huntington Creek, including Horse & Blind Canyons	Lower Left Fork Huntington Creek	Scenic **Scenic**	Horse & Blind Canyons
HC06	Huntington Creek	Huntington Creek	Scenic, Recreation & Historic **Recreational**	None dropped
HC08	Tie Fork Canyon, including Gentry Hollow & Wild Cattle Hollow	Tie Fork Canyon, including Gentry Hollow & Wild Cattle Hollow	Wildlife **Scenic**	None dropped

Watershed – Gordon Creek No. 1406000707				
Seg. #	**Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)**	**Segments & tributaries retained**	**Potential ORVs & WSR Classifi-cation**	**Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment**
GC01	Bob Wright Canyon, Second Water Canyon, First Water Canyon, Seeley Canyon & Corner Canyon ***Note:*** ***This segment was eventually divided into four segments (Bob Wright Canyon, Second Water Canyon, First Water Canyon and Seeley & Corner Canyons, with the same ORV and WSR classification***	Bob Wright Canyon, Second Water Canyon, First Water Canyon, & Corner Canyon	Wildlife **Recreational**	Seeley Canyon & two unnamed tributaries

Watershed – Scofield No. 1406000702				
Seg. #	**Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)**	**Segments & tributaries retained**	**Potential ORVs & WSR Classifi-cation**	**Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment**
SC01	Fish Creek, French Creek, Mill Creek, Gooseberry Creek, Silver Creek, “C” Canyon, & Straight Fork	Fish Creek & Gooseberry Creek	Wildlife **Scenic**	French Creek, Mill Creek, Silver Creek, “C” Canyon, & Straight Fork

La Sal Division – Monticello Ranger District –

Watershed – South Cottonwood Wash No. 1408020108				
Seg. #	**Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)**	**Segments & tributaries retained**	**Potential ORVs & WSR Classifi-cation**	**Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment**
SCW 01	North Fork of Whiskers, including Whiskers Draw & one unnamed tributary	North Fork of Whiskers, including Whiskers Draw	Cultural **Recreational**	One unnamed tributary
SCW 02	Hammond Canyon & tributaries, including Notch Canyon ***Note: This segment was eventually divided into 2 segments (Hammond Canyon and Notch Canyon, with same ORV's and WSR Designation***	Hammond Canyon & Notch Canyon	Scenic, Geologic/ Hydrologic & Cultural **Scenic**	Six unnamed tributaries
SCW 04	Posey Canyon & two unnamed tributaries, Chippean Canyon & one unnamed tributary, Allen Canyon & one unnamed tributary, Deep Canyon & Mule Canyon **Note:** **This segment was eventually divided into 2 segments (Posey Canyon and *Chippean/Allen Canyons with the same ORVs and WSR classification***	Posey Canyon, Chippean Canyon & Allen Canyon	Scenic, Geologic/ Hydrologic & Cultural **Recreational**	Two unnamed tributaries to Posey Canyon, one unnamed tributary to Chippean Canyon, Deep Canyon & Mule Canyon

Watershed – Arch Canyon No. 1408020109				
Seg. #	**Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with and Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)**	**Segments & tributaries retained**	**Potential ORVs & WSR Classifi-cation**	**Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment**
AR 01	Butts Canyon, Arch Canyon & Texas Canyon	Butts Canyon, Arch Canyon & Texas Canyon	Scenic, Geologic/ Hydrologic & Cultural **Scenic**	None dropped

Watershed – Dark Canyon No. 1407000102				
Seg. #	**Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)**	**Segments & tributaries retained**	**Potential ORVs & WSR Classifi-cation**	**Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment**
DC01	Upper Dark Canyon, including Drift, Canyon, Horse Pasture Canyon & one unnamed tributary, Rig Canyon & one unnamed tributary, Peavine Canyon & three unnamed tributaries & Kigalia Canyon	Upper Dark Canyon, including Drift, Canyon & Horse Pasture Canyon, Rig Canyon, Peavine Canyon, and Kigalia Canyon	Geologic/ Hydrologic & Cultural **Recreational**	One unnamed tributary in Upper Dark Canyon, one unnamed tributary in Rig Canyon, & three unnamed tributaries in Peavine Canyon
DC 02	Dark Canyon, including Poison Canyon, Deadman Canyon, Trail Canyon, Warren Canyon, Woodenshoe Canyon, Cherry Canyon & 15 unnamed tributaries	Dark Canyon, including Poison Canyon, Deadman Canyon, Trail Canyon, Warren Canyon, Woodenshoe Canyon & Cherry Canyon	Scenic, Geologic/ Hydrologic & Cultural **Scenic**	15 tributaries

La Sal Division - Moab Ranger District

Watershed – Castle Valley No. 1403000501				
Seg. #	**Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)**	**Segments & tributaries retained**	**Potential ORVs & WSR Classifi-cation**	**Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment**
CV02	Miners Basin	Miners Basin	Historic **Recreational**	None dropped

Watershed – Mill Creek No. 1403000504				
Seg. #	**Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)**	**Segments & tributaries retained**	**Potential ORVs & WSR Classifi-cation**	**Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment**
MLC06	Mill Creek Gorge	Mill Creek Gorge	Scenic Geologic/ Hydrologic **Wild**	None dropped

Watershed – Lower Dolores No. 1403000403				
Seg. #	**Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)**	**Segments & tributaries retained**	**Potential ORVs & WSR Classifi-cation**	**Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment**
LD04	Lower Beaver Creek	Lower Beaver Creek	Wildlife **Recreational**	None dropped

Watershed – Geyser Creek No. 1403000402				
Seg. #	**Name of Free Flowing Segment, including tributaries with potential Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)**	**Segments & tributaries retained**	**Potential ORVs & WSR Classifi-cation**	**Segments & tributaries not integral to main stem or segment & dropped from the segment**
LD04	Roc Creek	Roc Creek	Scenic Geologic/ Hydrologic **Wild**	None dropped

b. Beginning and Ending Points of Watercourses

The following beginning and ending points for watercourses were changed after reviews by Manti-La Sal National Forest resources specialists.

*******These changes were done prior to coordination and agreements with the counties of Carbon, Emery, Sanpete, San Juan and Grand.*******

Manti Division –
Ferron Creek Watershed
Lower Ferron and Upper Ferron Creek –
The junction of Lower Ferron Creek and Upper Ferron Creek was adjusted to better define changes in watercourse characteristics.

Lower Ferron Creek was extended to Millsite Reservoir, since the character of the creek is the same between the NF boundary and the reservoir.

Huntington Creek Watershed
Upper Left Fork of Huntington Creek –
Miller Flat, Lake Canyon, Rolfson Canyon, Staker Canyon, Seeley Canyon, Jordan Canyon and Spring Creek were all listed as part of the Upper Left Fork Huntington Segment.

Spring Creek ending point was changed from the junction with Upper Left Fork of Huntington Creek to the entry point in to Huntington Reservoir, since the reservoir serves as the logical segment break.

Rolfson Canyon ending point was changed from the junction with Upper Left Fork of Huntington Creek to the entry point in to the reservoir. (Same reason as above.)

Miller Flat ending point was changed from the junction with Upper Left Fork of Huntington Canyon to the entry point in to Miller Flat Reservoir. (Same reason as above.)

Huntington Creek –

The creek was extended beyond the National Forest Boundary to the Huntington Power Plan diversion, since the character of the creek is the same between the NF boundary and the diversion.

Scofield Watershed

Fish Creek –

The Forest boundary became the ending point, instead of Scofield Reservoir, due to a change in character of the resource values.

La Sal Division –

Geyser Creek Watershed

Roc Creek –

The beginning point was changed from the junction with Lower Geyser Creek and Lower Deep Creek to a point 0.1 miles east of the west boundary of the National Forest.

c. Segment Divisions

Manti-La Sal National Forest resources specialists decided that watercourses within a segment that did not have common junctions would be broken into separate segments, or would be placed in the same segment if they had common junctions. The Watershed and watercourses that were changed are as follows:

*******These changes were done prior to coordination and agreements with the counties of Carbon, Emery, Sanpete, San Juan and Grand.*******

Manti Division –

Muddy Creek Watershed

Lower Muddy Creek –

The upper end of Lower Muddy Creek was changed from the junction with North and South Forks of Muddy Creek to include the North and South Forks of Muddy Creek, Horse Creek, Current Creek, Jason Creek and Meadow Gulch, Cowboy Creek and The Box. This change met the criteria of having common junctions for watercourses within a particular segment.

Upper Muddy Creek –

With the above change, the Upper Muddy Creek segment had the following watercourses: Black Fork, Mill Creek, Fish Creek, Beaver Creek and the Upper Headwaters of Upper Muddy Creek. This change also met the criteria of having common junctions for watercourses within a particular segment.

Cottonwood Canyon Watershed

Reeder Canyon, Littles Creek and Olsen Canyon –

These canyons were separated into three (3) segments.

-Reeder Canyon
-Littles Creek
-Olsen Canyon

Lower Seely Creek was made part of the Olsen Canyon segment.

Huntington Creek Watershed

Horse Canyon and Blind Canyon –

These two canyons were separated from the Lower Left Fork of Huntington Creek and inventoried as separate segments, leaving Lower Left Fork of Huntington Creek as the only watercourse in the segment of the same name.

Gordon Creek Watershed *(Refer to Appendix F. Item 1.b. for additional information on this watershed.)*

Bob Wright, Second Water, First Water Canyon & Corner Canyon, and Seeley Canyon –

These canyons were changed from one (1) segment to four (4) segments since there was no common junction of the 4 canyons on adjacent BLM administered lands. *(The BLM determined that these watercourses did not have potential outstandingly remarkable values on BLM administered lands.)*

The 4 segments are:

-Bob Wright Canyon
-Second Water Canyon
-First Water and Corner Canyons
-Seeley Canyon

La Sal Division –
South Cottonwood Wash Watershed
Hammond Canyon and Notch Canyon –
The two canyons were changed from one (1) segment to two (2) segments since there was no common junction with the main stem of South Cottonwood Wash.

The 2 segments were:
-Hammond Canyon
-Notch Canyon

Posey Canyon, Chippean Canyon & Allen Canyon –
The canyons were changed from one (1) segment to two (2) segments since Posey Canyon junctions with South Cottonwood Wash and not Chippean & Allen Canyons.

The 2 segments were:
-Posey Canyon
-Chippean & Allen Canyons

In addition, the Forest agreed with the BLM to drop the two eastern tributaries and the one western tributary of Allen Canyon that crossed from National Forest to BLM administered lands. (*The BLM would include these tributaries in their own assessments.*)

d. Segment numbers/names

In order to facilitate the review process, Forest resources specialists dropped segment numbers for those segments rated as potentially eligible, and only segment names were used. In addition, some segment names were changed.

Changes are as follows:

Manti Division –

Original Seg. #'s	Name Used During Public Review Process
LSP01	Six Mile Canyon and Selected Tributaries
LSP03	Twelve Mile Canyon and Selected Tributaries
MC01	Manti Canyon and Selected Tributaries
MSP03	Ephraim Canyon and Selected Tributaries
MDC03	Lower Muddy Creek and Selected Tributaries

Manti Division –

Original Seg. #'s	Name Used During Public Review Process
FC01	Upper Ferron Creek and Selected Tributaries
FC04	Lower Ferron Creek
CWC01	Lowry Water and Indian Canyon
CWC02	Black Canyon and Selected Tributaries
CWC03	Reeder Canyon
CWC03	Littles Creek
CWC05	Lower Seely Creek and Olsen Canyon
CWC08	Straight Canyon
HC01	Upper Huntington Canyon and Boulger Canyon
HC03	Upper Left Fork of Huntington Canyon and Selected Tributaries
HC04	Scad Valley
HC05	Lower Left Fork of Huntington Canyon
HC06	Huntington Creek
HC08	Tie Fork and Selected Tributaries
GC01	Tributaries of Gordon Creek
SC01	Fish Creek and Selected Tributaries

La Sal Division –

Original Seg. #'s	Name Used During Public Review Process
SCW01	North Fork of Whiskers and Whiskers Draw
SCW02	Hammond Canyon
SCW02	Notch Canyon
SCW04	Posey Canyon
SCW04	Chippean & Allen Canyons
AR01	Butts, Arch & Texas Canyons
DC01	Upper Dark Canyon & Selected Tributaries
DC02	Lower Dark Canyon, Woodenshoe Canyon & Selected Tributaries
MLC06	Mill Creek Gorge
CV02	Miners Basin
LD04	Lower Beaver Creek
GSC04	Roc Creek

e. Segment lengths

Segment lengths were determined for those segments that were potentially eligible. Mileages on and off National Forest System Lands were calculated and listed by type of ownership, i.e., National Forest, State of Utah, BLM, private, etc.

4. Meetings with officials from Carbon, Emery, Sanpete, San Juan and Grand Counties.

The following changes were made after meetings with concerned county officials.

a. Scales of Importance - Definitions

Forest resource specialists modified the definitions of Scales of Importance to clarify when and why a criterion of a potentially outstandingly remarkable value is rated National, Regional or Less than Regional. The revised definitions are as follows:

-National Scale of Importance-

If the attributes for a corresponding criteria and value for a particular watercourse would be considered significant in the majority of the Regions of Comparison, the attributes for that criteria would have a National Scale of Importance.

-Regional Scale of Importance-

If the attributes for a corresponding criteria and value for a particular watercourse would be considered significant in half of the Regions of Comparison, the attributes for that criteria would have a Regional Scale of Importance.

-Less than Regional Scale of Importance-

If the attributes for a corresponding criteria and value for a particular watercourse would be considered significant in less than half of the Regions of Comparison, the attributes for that criteria would have a Less than Regional Scale of Importance.

b. Scales of Importance Ratings and Changes to Ratings of Watercourses

The ratings for scales of importance were modifies as follows:

1) Scales of Importance ratings, i.e., “National”, “Regional”, “Less than Regional”, would not be counted for criteria/attributes of an Outstandingly Remarkable Value rated “Moderate” or “Low”. Scales of Importance would be counted for criteria/attribute of an Outstandingly Remarkable Value rated “High”. This would portray a more accurate

comparison between Regions of Comparison for watercourse values rated High.

2) All watercourse segments with a “high” rating for an Ooutstandingly Remarkable Value(s) and with a “Less than Regional Scale of Importance” would be dropped in the final list of eligible rivers.

These revised procedures resulted in the following changes to watercourses with outstanding remarkable values rated “High”:

Manti Division –

Muddy Creek Watershed

Lower Muddy Creek, including the South and North Forks of Muddy Creek –

The Cultural Value rated “High” changed from a “Regional Scale of Importance” to a “Less than Regional Scale of Importance”; therefore the segment was dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

Ferron Creek Watershed

Upper Ferron Creek, including Big Bear Creek Little Bear Creek, Cove Cree, Georges Fork, Lake Fork, Duck Fork, Little Horse, Indian Creek, Mill Stream, Singleton Creek & Wrigley Creek –

The Wildlife Value rated “High” changed from a “Regional Scale of Importance ” to a ”Less than Regional Scale of Importance”; therefore the segment was dropped from the final list of eligible rivers

Lower Ferron Creek –

The Cultural Value rated “High” changed from a “Regional Scale of Importance ” to a ”Less than Regional Scale of Importance”; therefore the segment was dropped from the final list of eligible rivers

Cottonwood Creek Watershed

Lowry Water, Bacon Rind Canyon, Potters Canyon & Indian Creek –
Black Canyon, Mill Canyon & Bulger Canyon –
Reeder Canyon & Littles Creek –
Lower Seely Creek & Olsen Canyon –

The Wildlife Values rated “High” had “Less than Regional Scales of Importance”; therefore the segments were dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

Huntington Creek Watershed
Tie Fork Canyon, including Gentry Hollow & Wild Cattle Hollow –
The Wildlife Value rated "High" had a "Less than Regional Scale of Importance"; therefore the segment was dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

Gordon Creek Watershed
Bob Wright Canyon –
Second Water Canyon –
First Water Canyon & Corner Canyon –
Seeley Canyon –
The Wildlife Values rated "High" had "Less than Regional Scales of Importance"; therefore the segments were dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

La Sal Division –
South Cottonwood Watershed
Hammond Canyon –
The Scenic Value rated "High" changed from a "Regional Scale of Importance" to a "National Scale of Importance".
The Geologic/Hydrologic and Cultural Values rated "High" remained with a "National Scale of Importance".

Mill Creek Watershed
Mill Creek Gorge –
The Scenic Value rated "High" changed from a "Regional Scale of Importance " to a "National Scale of Importance".
The Geologic/Hydrologic and Other Similar Values rated "High" remained with a "Regional Scale of Importance".

Geyser Creek Watershed
Roc Creek –
The Scenic Value rated "High" changed from a "Regional Scale of Importance " to a "National Scale of Importance".
The Geologic/Hydrologic rated "High" remained with a "Regional Scale of Importance".

Lower Dolores Watershed
Lower Beaver Creek –
The Wildlife Value rated "High" had a "Less than Regional Scale of Importance"; therefore the segment was dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

5. Correspondence from Utah Environmental Congress

Resource specialists from the Manti-La Sal National Forest reviewed comments from the Utah Environmental Congress (UEC) concerning errors in evaluations and rating for the inventoried rivers on Manti and La Sal Divisions of the Forest. Forest resource specialists reviewed the comments from UEC for the rivers of concern and determined that the Forest's evaluations and ratings were correctly applied. Therefore, no changes or modifications were made.

6. Additional reviews by District Rangers and Resource Specialists from the Manti-La Sal National Forest

District rangers and resource specialists did final reviews of all comments received during meetings and from correspondence. Additional changes and modifications were made and are listed below.

Changes in Outstandingly Remarkable Values - Ratings

Manti Division –

Lower San Pitch Watershed

Six Mile Canyon, including North & South Forks –

This segment was changed from "High" to "Moderate" for Scenic, and the "National Scale of Importance" was changed to "Less than Regional". The free-flowing determination as changed from "free-flowing" to "not free-flowing. These changes made the watercourses ineligible, and the watercourses were dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

The change in the Scenic rating was made to reflect errors in rating the following attributes for Scenic ORV:

Scenic

The ratings for Diversity of View and Seasonal Variations were changed from " High" to "Moderate". The rating for Cultural Modifications was changed from "Highly Appropriate" to "Appropriate".

The change in the Scale of Importance rating was made because the scenic attributes were considered less than regional in scale when compared with other regions of comparison.

The change in free-flowing determination was made to acknowledge the current erosive conditions within the canyon that impede the flow and water quality of the stream.

Twelve Mile Canyon, including South Fork & Cooley Canyon –

This segment was changed from “High” to “Moderate” for Scenic, Recreation and Geologic/Hydrologic Values. The “Regional Scales of Importance” for the Scenic and Recreation Values were changed to “Less than Regional”. The “National Scale of Importance” for the Geologic/Hydrologic Value was changed to “Less than Regional”. These changes made the watercourses ineligible, and they were dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

The change in the Scenic, Recreation and Geologic/Hydrologic ratings were made to reflect errors in rating the following attributes for potential ORV’s:

Scenic

The ratings for Special Features and Seasonal Variations were changed from “ High” to “Moderate”. The rating for Cultural Modifications was changed from “Highly Appropriate” to “Appropriate”.

Recreation

The ratings for Diversity of Use, Experience Quality, Attraction, and Sites & Facilities were changed from “High” to “Moderate”.

Geologic/Hydrologic

The ratings for Diversity of Features and Educational & Scientific were changed from “High” to “Moderate”.

The change in the Scale of Importance rating was made because the scenic, recreation and Geologic/Hydrologic attributes were considered less than regional in scale when compared with other regions of comparison.

Manti Canyon Watershed

Manti Canyon, including North Fork, Lowry Fork, Middle Fork & South Fork –

This segment was changed from “High” to “Moderate” for Scenic, and Recreation Values . The “National Scale of Importance” for the Scenic Value was changed to “Less than Regional”. The “Regional Scale of Importance” for the Recreation Value was changed to “Less than Regional”. The free-flowing determination as changed from “free-flowing” to “not free-flowing. These changes made the watercourse ineligible, and they were dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

The change in the Scenic and Recreation ratings were made to reflect errors in rating the following attributes for potential ORV's:

Scenic

The rating for Seasonal Variations was changed from " High" to "Moderate". The rating for Cultural Modifications was changed from "Highly Appropriate" to "Appropriate".

Recreation

The ratings for Diversity of Use, Experience Quality and Attraction were changed from "High" to "Moderate".

The change in the Scales of Importance rating was made because the scenic and recreation attributes were considered less than regional in scale when compared with other regions of comparison.

The change in free-flowing determination was made because the power-generating dam and penstock headhouse at Loggers Fork Reservoir dewater the segment for the majority of the water year.

Middle San Pitch Watershed

Ephraim Canyon, including White Ledge Fork & Cottonwood Creek – This segment was changed from "High" to "Moderate" for Scenic, Recreation and Historic Values . The "National Scales of Importance" for the three values were changed to "Less than Regional". The free-flowing determination as changed from "free-flowing" to "not free-flowing. These changes made the watercourses ineligible, and they were dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

The change in the Scenic, Recreation and Historic ratings were made to reflect errors in rating the following attributes for potential ORV's:

Scenic

The rating for Cultural Modifications was changed from " Highly Appropriate" to "Appropriate".

Recreation

The ratings for Diversity of Use, Experience Quality, Attraction and Sites & Facilities were changed from "High" to "Moderate".

The change in the Scales of Importance rating was made because the scenic, recreation and historic attributes were considered less than regional in scale when compared with other regions of comparison.

The change in free-flowing determination was made to reflect the dewatering of the stream by existing cross-mountain tunnel, numerous water transmission facilities, and hydropower and irrigation ditches. Soils are also very erosive and adversely affect water quality.

Upper San Pitch Watershed

Fairview Canyon –

This segment was changed from “High” to “Moderate” for Scenic and Recreation and the “National Scales of Importance” were changed to “Regional Scales of Importance”, which made the watercourse ineligible, and it was dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

This change was made to reflect errors in rating the following attributes for Scenic and Recreation ORV’s:

Scenic

The ratings for Diversity of View and Special Features were changed from “ High” to “Moderate”. The Scale of Importance was changed from “National” to “Regional”.

Recreation

The ratings for Associated Opportunities, Attraction, and Sites and Facilities were changed from “High” to “Moderate”. Scale of Importance was changed from National to Regional.

Cottonwood Creek Watershed

Straight Canyon –

This segment was changed from “free-flowing” to “not free-flowing”. The change was made due to the fact that flows in the creek are subject to frequent controls associated with Joe’s Valley Reservoir/Dam operations. Flows are only constant during a two week period for anyone year. Although the Whitewater Value was rated “High”, a determination of “not free-flowing” eliminated this watercourse as eligible; therefore, it was dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

Huntington Canyon Watershed

Upper Huntington Creek and Boulger Canyon –

The segment was changed from a “High” rating to a “Moderate” rating for Fisheries.

This change was made to reflect errors made in rating of the attributes for “value of the species” and “abundance of fish”. Both of these attributes were changed from “High” to “Moderate”. This change eliminated the segment as eligible; therefore, it was dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

Huntington Creek -

This segment was changed from a “Scenic Tentative WSR Classification” to a “Recreational Tentative WSR Classification”. This change was made to reflect errors made in applying the WSR Act definition to the segment (recognition of the proximity to the highway and the number of road crossings over the river.

Upper Left Fork of Huntington Creek, including Millers Flat, Spring Canyon, Lake Canyon, Rolfson Canyon, Staker Canyon, Jordan Canyon & Seeley Canyon -

This segment was changed from “High” to “Moderate” for the Scenic and Wildlife Values. The Scale of Importance was also changed from “High” to “Moderate”. These changes eliminated the segment as eligible; therefore the watercourses were dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

The changes were made to reflect errors in rating the following attributes and scales of importance:

Scenic

The ratings for Diversity of View and Special Features were changed from “ High” to “Moderate”, with a “Regional Scale of Importance”.

Wildlife

The ratings for Diversity of Species and Abundance of Species were changed from “ High” to “Moderate”.

Scad Valley –

This segment was changed from “High” to “Moderate” for the Wildlife Value. These changes eliminated the segment as eligible; therefore, the segment was dropped from the final list of eligible rivers.

The changes were made to reflect errors in rating the following attributes:

Wildlife

The ratings for Diversity of Species and Abundance of Species were changed from “ High” to “Moderate”.

Lower Left Fork of Huntington Creek –

The creek was changed from a “Recreation Tentative WSR Classification” to a “Scenic Tentative WSR Classification”. This change was made to reflect errors made in identifying roads and trails in or nearby the watershed corridor.

Huntington Creek –

The scale of importance for the Scenic and Recreation Values was change from “National” to “Regional”. This change was made to reflect changes in overall scale of importance for the values.

The scale of importance for the Historic Value was changed from “Regional” to “Less than Regional”. This change was made to reflect changes in overall scale of importance for the value.

Scofield Watershed

Fish Creek & Lower Gooseberry –

The segment was given both a “Scenic and Recreational Tentative WSR Classification”. The “Scenic Tentative WSR Classification” was applied to the segment from the headwaters to the common junction of Fish Creek and Lower Gooseberry Creek. The “Recreation Tentative WSR Classification was applied to the segment from the common junction of the two creeks to the Forest boundary.

This was done to reflect the existence of road and trailhead features in the lower end of the segment, near the Forest boundary.

La Sal Division –

South Cottonwood Watershed

Posey Canyon –

The canyon was changed from a “Recreation Tentative WSR Classification” to a “Scenic Tentative WSR Classification”. This change was made to reflect errors made in identifying roads and trails in or nearby the watershed corridor.

Mill Creek Watershed

Mill Creek Gorge –

This segment was changed from “Moderate” to “High” for Scenic with a “National Scale of Importance”, “High” for Geologic/Hydrologic Values & Other Similar Values, with a “Regional Scale of Importance”, and a tentative WSR classification of “Wild”. This change made the segment eligible.

The change was made to reflect errors in rating the following attributes for Scenic, Geologic/Hydrologic, and Other Similar Values:

Scenic

The ratings for Diversity of View and Special Features were changed from “ Moderate” to “High”.

Geologic/Hydrologic

The ratings for Diversity of Features and Educational/ Scientific were changed from “Moderate” to “High and “Low” to “High”, respectively.

Other Similar Values

The following attributes and ratings were changed:
Species Diversity was changed from “n/a” to “Moderate”.
Ecological Function was changed from “Moderate” to “High”.
Rare Communities & Features were changed from “n/a” to “High”.
Educational & Scientific were changed from “Moderate” to “High”.

Castle Valley Watershed

Mason Draw & Porcupine Draw –

These draws were changed from “High” to “Not a Potential Value” for Historic Values, which made the segment “not eligible”. This change was made to reflect and error in record keeping and reporting.

Lower Dolores Watershed

Lower Beaver Creek –

The creek was changed to include Wildlife as an "Outstanding Remarkable Value", with a rating of "High", "Less than Regional Scale of Importance". The segment was given a tentative WSR classification of "Recreational". District personnel made this change after further evaluation of Habitat Quality and Diversity of Species for wildlife species, i.e., neotropical migrants, possible Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, Golden eagle, and deer and elk winter range. A rating of "High" was given to these two attributes. The Scale of Importance for the Wildlife Value was established as "Less than Regional".

Geyser Creek Watershed

Roc Creek –

This segment was changed from "Moderate" to "High" for Scenic Values, and "Low" to "High" for Geologic/Hydrologic Values.

Scenic Value was given a "National Scale of Importance", and Geologic/Hydrologic a "Regional Scale of Importance". The segment was given a tentative WSR classification of "Wild".

This change was made to reflect errors in rating the following attributes for Scenic and Geologic/Hydrologic ORV's:

Scenic

The ratings for Diversity of View and Special Features were changed from " Moderate" to "High". The rating for Cultural Modification was changed from "Appropriate" to "Highly Appropriate".

Geologic/Hydrologic

The ratings for Feature Abundance and Diversity of Features were changed from "Moderate" to "High and "Low" to "High", respectively.

The Scale of Importance was changed from "Less than Regional" to "Regional".

Appendix G – Wild and Scenic Rivers Suitability Guidelines

SUITABILITY

The final step in the river assessment process is the determination of suitability. This step provides the basis for the determination of which rivers to recommend as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Suitability basically answers two questions:

- What is the best use of the river corridor? Should the outstanding values be fully protected, or are one or more other uses important enough to warrant not maintaining the river's free flowing or fully protecting identified values?

- Assuming the values are to be protected, what is the best method to protect the river corridor? Wild and Scenic River designation is one approach. In answering this question, the benefits and impacts of WSR designation must be evaluated and alternative protection methods considered.

As provided in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Sections 4(a) and 5(c), the following factors should be considered and, as appropriate, documented as a basis for the suitability determination for each river:

1. Characteristics that do or do not make the area a worthy addition to the National System.
2. The current status of land ownership and use in the area.
3. The reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and water that would be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed it the area were included in the System.
4. The federal agency that will administer the area, should it be added to the System.
5. The extent to which the agency proposes that administration of the river, including the costs thereof, be shared by State and local agencies.
6. The estimated cost to the United States of acquiring necessary lands and interests in land and of administering the area, should it be added to the System.
7. A determination of the degree to which the State or its political subdivisions might participate in the preservation and administration of the river, should it be proposed for inclusion in the System.

Additional suitability factors that may be considered include:

8. State/local government's ability to manage and protect the outstandingly remarkable values on non-federal lands.
9. The consistency of designation with other agency plans, programs or policies.
10. Support or opposition to designation.
11. Contribution to river system or basin integrity.
12. Potential for water resource development.
13. Contribution to other regional objectives/needs.